Never Sheathe the Sword Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's Fight to the Last!

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TOJO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS OF WAR TO DIET

Production Increase and Security of Lines of Communications Stressed

FACTORS FOR VICTORY

War Minister Avers Severe And Violent Fighting Progressing on All Fronts

The Imperial Forces are victorious on every war front and whether the sure victory in which the people are confident will be a reality depends on two things, the increase of the production of materials and the securing of the lines of communication, Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, in his concurrent capacity of War Minister, said in his report on the latest developments of the war situation made before the House of Peers Monday morning and before the House of Representatives the same afternoon.

His report covered the war results which have since the last Diet session been made by the Imperial Forces in the area of the Southwest Pacific, on the front northwest of Australia, in the Burma area and in the area of China.

Aircraft Output Increases

Toward the end of his report the War Minister revealed that, thanks to the very enthusiastic support of the people, the production of materials, especially aircraft is showing a notable increase.

War Minister Tojo's report follows:

With regard to the war situation of the Army since the report was made in this chamber the previous time, if a general view is taken of it, it will be seen that the counter-offensive of the enemy is becoming more full-fledged, and everywhere severe and violent battles are occurring. With regard to local battles, there are some ups and downs in them, but with the close cooperation of the Navy the general strategic position which has already been gained by us is secure and is not challenged. Our officers and men on the first line, with great ardor and energy, are meeting the counter-offensive operations of the enemy at every turn in an attempt to destroy his human and material fighting power. With a single mind they are forging ahead toward the complete achievement of the objects of the war.

I wish to report on the situation. In the first place I will speak about the area of the Southwest Pacific. On this front, in the face of the full-fledged counter-offensive operations of the enemy, our Navy and Army Units have since October been dealing heavy blows to the enemy everywhere. As for the Army, it is engaged in severe fighting in the three areas of the Solomons, the Bismarks, and East New Guinea.

Situation in Solomons

In the area of the Solomons the enemy as a beginning landed a unit of troops on Mono Island on October 27. Then on November 1 it had a powerful unit begin landing in the vicinity of Cape Torokina on Bougainville Island under the protection of vessels and aircraft.

The Army Units in this area, sweeping across the mountainous area full of high peaks and covered with marshy places, attacked the enemy. At the same time with the positive and daring cooperation of the Navy they had a unit land behind the enemy by means of vessels and attack, giving an anihilative blow to the enemy locally. The enemy gradually increased its strength and fighting is in progress at the moment.

In the Bismark and New Britain areas, the enemy on December 15 with about 20 warships and other vessels and a large number of smaller vessels came to land in an area east of Cape Merkus. Our ground units in the area immediately counter-attacked the enemy, while Army Air Units, cooperating with the Navy Air Units, delivered attacks, and severe fighting is developing at the moment. The war results achieved by the Army Units on this front as far as they are known at the moment are six enemy warships and other vessels and more than 100 smaller vessels, sunk or damaged, and at least 20 enemy planes shot down.

In the area of Rabaul the enemy has since the latter part of October been making attacks with an air unit of a combination of fighters and bombers. The Army Units in this area, cooperating with the Navy, are engaged in fighting for the defense of the air. The num-

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Imperial Luncheon Is Granted Officers Of Army and Navy

His Majesty the Emperor on Monday was gracious enough to give a luncheon to high Army and Navy officers connected with the Imperial Headquarters in appreciation of their hard work. Attending were War Minister General Hideki Tojo, Chief of the Army General Staff Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama, Lieutenant-Generals Noda and Hata, Major-Generals Hashimoto, Arisue, Goto, Nukada and Sanada, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Chief of the Naval General Staff Fleet-Admiral Osami Nagano, Navy Vice-Minister Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Vice-Admirals Ito and Oka, and Rear-Admirals Nakazawa, Yano, Kono and Kakimoto. His Imperial Majesty at noon entered the Homei Hall and was pleased to grant a luncheon to these honored high-ranking Army and Navy officers. Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Marquis Koichi Kido, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake and Chief Aide-de-Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma were privileged to partake of luncheon.

SERVICES THANKED BY BOTH CHAMBERS

Lower, Upper Houses Adopt Gratitude Resolutions to Imperial Army, Navy

Resolutions expressing their deep sense of gratitude to the valiant fighting of the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Forces and their profound sense of condolence to the fallen soldiers and sailors were adopted by the House of Peers and House of Representatives at their plenary sessions Monday.

The resolution adopted by the House of Peers follows:

"For more than two years since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Forces have developed grand operations over the area extending from the East Asiatic Continent to the South and North Pacific and Indian Ocean and scored unprecedentedly great victories, thereby enhancing the martial glory of the Empire at home and abroad. In spite of this, the enemies in an attempt to turn the tide in their favor have been resorting to large-scale offensives with the result that the offensive and defensive battles are intensified more than ever before on land and sea and in the air. Under the August Imperial Virtue the Imperial Japanese Forces are displaying their fighting spirit in a larger measure and are resolved not to stop fighting until their enemies are annihilated. The people on the home front, too, relying upon their conviction of sure victory, are engaged in the increase and strengthening of production with their might and main. The House of Peers thereby exalt the military exploits of the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy and pray for their continued victory. At the same time, the House expresses its profound condolence to the splendid souls of those who sacrificed themselves for the cause of the country and also its warm sympathy to the wounded and sick fighting men."

Lower House Resolution

The resolution adopted by the House of Representatives follows:

"Two years have passed since the sacred war of annihilating the United States and Britain was started. Surmounting all difficulties the loyal and brave Army and Navy Forces of the Empire have valiantly fought and thereby scored unprecedentedly brilliant victories, elevating the Imperial glory in all directions. The construction of Greater East Asia has made headway and its unity has become firm all the more. Unable to remain calm over this state of affairs, the enemies have launched their fierce general counter-offensive in an attempt to approach the surroundings of the Empire. The Japanese Army and Navy Forces have frustrated the persistent enemy offensives on the Chinese Continent, New Guinea, the Solomons group and others and smashed the enemy fleets in a series of naval and aerial battles in the Bougainville Island and Gilbert Group areas. The airtight defense of the Imperial Forces and their furious attacks do not allow the enemies to conduct activities over the vast areas covering land, sea and skies. The iron defense of the mainland of Japan combined with the scrupulous strategy of the staff authorities accelerates the achieve-

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SHIMADA VOICES DETERMINATION OF NAVY IN DIET

Reviews Fleet's Brilliant Exploits in Indian, Pacific Oceans in 2 Months

EXTOLS GILBERT HEROES

Submarines Relentlessly Continuing to Take Toll of Enemy Warcraft, Shipping

"In this war which surpasses in magnitude any other which our Empire has fought, the officers and men of the Imperial Navy, one and all, inspired by the honor of dedicating their lives to the country, are inflexibly determined to fight on, in cooperation with the Army, until the enemy has been annihilated and thereby repay an infinitesimal fraction of the boundless Imperial Grace."

So declared Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada in his speech before the Imperial Diet on Monday.

In the speech, which took the form of a resume of the operations in the Indian and Pacific Oceans in the past two months, the Navy Minister described the war situation in general. He stressed that the heroic deeds of the defenders of Tarawa and Makin who met a glorious end had paved the way to inflicting crushing defeats on the invading foe.

After enumerating the brilliant war results scored in the past two months, the Navy Minister emphasized the point that, in modern war, struggle for the mastery of the sea is synonymous with a succession of decisive combats and that, this being so, the whole nation should throw their total energy into bolstering fighting strength so that the Imperial Forces on the front might be equipped with the required quantity of aircraft and seacraft. With such concentration on the part of the people, he stressed, the realization of Japan's war objective should not be difficult.

Text of Speech

Admiral Shimada said:

I propose to present to you a resume of the operations by the Imperial Navy since my report in this chamber in October last.

The strategic footing of the vast areas in Greater East Asia and in the Pacific and Indian Oceans under occupation by the Imperial Forces since the outset of the War of Greater East Asia has been steadily strengthened with the passage of time. "The abundant resources in these areas have been developed rapidly and all-out efforts are being bent to turning those resources into fighting strength.

Flurried over this rapid bolstering of our strategic structure, the enemy has, of late, been intensifying the counter-offensive attempts which he has been unleashing since last year. The war situation has literally entered the decisive stage and the fighting is seen to be heading toward a climax.

Under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor, the Navy in close cooperation with the Army has been putting up gallant battle and doing all its might to seek out and eclipse the enemy strength.

I shall now proceed to a review of the principal operations during the interval in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, with reference being made to submarine activities.

Attacking Enemy's Rear

In the Indian Ocean area, our Navy Units, hand in hand with the Army, have been solidifying the defense of the occupied areas and, at the same time, making a point of attacking the enemy's rear.

On December 5, our Army and Navy Air Units carried out a daytime raid on Calcutta and inflicted heavy damage on enemy military installations and shipping.

In the snow-storm-swept North Pacific, our Navy Units, with Army Forces, maintain an invincible defense on land, at sea and in the air and are holding themselves ready for attack.

In the Australian area, Navy Air Units at dawn on November 12 carried out repeated major raids on such enemy strongholds as Port Darwin, Brocks' Creek, Bachelor, etc. and inflicted huge damage on them.

As for the situation in Eastern New Guinea, our Naval Landing Party and Air Units in the area around pestilence-infested Finsch-

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5 Army Units Awarded Citations For Meritorious Service in China

His Majesty the Emperor Is Informed of Distinguished Work Rendered by Yanase, Koshiba, Satomi Units And Iida, Tanmachi Infantry Companies

Citations were previously issued by an Army Commander to five army units, all of which rendered their distinguished services in connection with the Kiangnan annihilative operations in Central China early in the summer of this year, and this fact has been brought to the gracious attention of His Majesty the Emperor, it was announced by the War Ministry Monday. The announcement follows:

"Citations were previously issued by an Army Commander to the Yanase Unit, Koshiba Unit, Satomi Ship Transfer Unit, Iida Infantry Company and Tanmachi Infantry Company. All these rendered outstandingly distinguished services in the Kiangnan annihilative operation in Central China early in the summer of 1943, and it is noted here with awe and trepidation that the matter has been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

The Yanase Unit, commanded by Colonel Makoto Yanase, annihilated the enemy 118th, 221st and 67th divisions and also two divisions belonging to the Yangtze River Defense Corps during a period of 24 days.

The Koshiba Unit commanded by Colonel Toshio Koshiba smashed and annihilated the main force of the enemy 162nd Division as well as the enemy 15th and 161st divisions.

The Satomi Ship Transfer Unit headed by Colonel Kinji Satomi safely brought down to Hankow more than 50 enemy ships without damage in spite of uncharted waterways and enemy submarines.

The Iida Infantry Company of the Masuo Unit, headed by Captain Masao Iida, played a very important part in the operation which finally led to the annihilation of the main force of the enemy 14th Army.

The Tanmachi Infantry Company of the Otsubo Unit, commanded by Lieutenant Kosaku Tanmachi, launched daring charges against the enemy 121st Division at Yuyangkwan southwest of Itu and after dealing it severe blows, finally caused the enemy 10th Army Corps, including the above division, to abandon the defense of Yuyangkwan.

Colonel Makoto Yanase who was dispatched as an adjutant of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China in July 1941 was appointed commander of a certain unit in December of the same year, which post he still holds.

Colonel Toshio Koshiba was dispatched to the front in December of last year. Colonel Kinji Satomi became a staff officer of the Ship Transfer Unit of the Army in September last year and in November of the same year was promoted to the post of head of the same Unit. Captain Masao Iida was appointed Company Commander in November 1939.

Lieutenant Kosaku Tanmachi became Sub-Lieutenant in November 1940 and last year was promoted to Lieutenant.

YANK SOLON FEARS MOUNTING WAR COST

Will Take United States 200 Years to Pay, Declares Harold Knutson

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 26.—It will take the United States 200 years to pay for the present World War, declared Harold Knutson, Republican Representative from Minnesota, today, according to a dispatch from Washington. Knutson, who is a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, based his prediction on the "assumption that the normal national income of $100,000,000,000 yearly can be maintained." He said that any futher increase in taxes to speed up the liquidation of war debts would be "impracticable" and that the nation's taxes can go no higher.

"Our present tremendous revenue has its basis in income inflated by war production," he pointed out, "so it doesn't seem likely that the national income will go any higher. Consequently, taxes cannot."

Worry Over Debt Collection

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 26.—The fact that the United States is already worrying about collecting her debts from countries to which she has lent vast amounts of Lend Lease supplies is evident in the series of articles concerning the gold situation carried by the journal, "American Metal Market" and reprinted by the New York Times. According to these articles, this problem needs immediate

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ARGENTINE JOURNAL HITS U.S. GAS PLAN

Daily News Again Urges Inhuman Warfare in Editorial On Tarawa

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, December 23.—Scathing criticism was directed by the Buenos Aires Herald on Wednesday against the New York Daily News editorial which declared that the American forces attacking the island of Tarawa in the Gilbert group should have used poison gas.

Observers here are of the opinion that the Daily News editorial indicates the severity of the shock dealt to the Americans by the terrific losses and bloodshed suffered by the American forces in those operations. They also point out that, together with the repeated American bombings of hospital ships, it is indicative of the inherent brutality of the Americans.

Shock to Many

Assailing the American paper for urging the use of poison gas, the Buenos Aires Herald declared: "The New York Daily News must have shocked a very fair percentage of the population of that city by blandly suggesting that it would have been better for the American troops attacking Tarawa to have used poison gas. The leaders of the democracies have proudly stated time and time again that they do not intend to use poison gas unless it is used against their forces. To inaugurate such a system of mass murder is something that the Americans, British, and their allies will

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Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, December 28, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

House Resolution and Production Increase

ASAHI—The reports on the current war situation were submitted to the Imperial Diet by the War and Navy Ministers Monday. The 100,000,000 people of the Japanese Empire are thankful for the securing of strategic structure by the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy through their close cooperation over the vast regions covering Greater East Asia, the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The esprit de corps of the fighting men on the foremost firing lines is ever elevated and the enemy counter-offensives are frustrated everywhere. While offering our unlimited gratitude to the fighting officers and men, we express our profound condolence to the fallen heroes.

The present war situation has culminated in a series of intensive fighting and decisive battles. It goes without saying that these decisive battles depend largely upon the success or failure of the aerial warfare and supply conditions.

Naturally, the nation knows well what is most important and what must be done to meet the situation. Send as many ships and planes to the officers and men on the foremost front! The 100,000,000 people should concentrate on the increase and strengthening of fighting power.

JAPAN'S MIGHT WORRIES F.D.R., STATES IGUCHI

Ridicules Talk U.S. Gradually Tightening Encirclement Ring on Nippon

X'MAS SPEECH CHEERLESS

Spokesman Avers Roosevelt's Attempt to Give Self-Rule To Asiatics Too Late

President Franklin Roosevelt's Christmas speech reveals clearly that he is extremely conscious of the increaseing power of Japan, was the comment made by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, on Monday. Roosevelt has been forced to talk about giving self government to the peoples of East Asia because they are already enjoying in fact that self government, the Spokesman declared.

"Roosevelt's Christmas speech impresses us as the speech of a man who is extremely conscious of the increasing might of Japan in East Asia and Germany in Europe," he stated.

"The President is compelled to speak of 'forming a band of steel which is slowly but surely closing in on Japan,' because the fact is that the United States is now inextricably engulfed in the tide of ever-mounting losses in men and arms as the war enters a more decisive stage.

"He is compelled to speak of the 'recognition of the rights of millions of people in the Far East to build up their own forms of self government without molestation,' because the peoples of East Asia have already been restored their birthright and now are enjoying their own forms of self-government and because Roosevelt himself did not have the opportunity to do it. His belated attempt is an uninvited and unwelcomed interference with the established order in East Asia.

"As for Europe, Roosevelt attempts to threaten and at the same time to divide the German people by speaking of wishing them 'to have a normal chance to develop in peace as active and respectable members of the European family,' because he is conscious of the strength of Germany and because of the doubt he harbors of the Allied ability to storm the European fortress with any chance of success.

"Because he is finding the situation so hot to handle, Roosevelt must admit the use of force as a means of keeping the peace, and he does so because he labors under the relentless pressure that comes from Japan on one side and Germany on the other.

"In short, Roosevelt's speech can give but little assurance to his people because it is nothing more than a series of statements strongly worded, but not substantiated by facts.

"Words are all he has with which to counter the might which is being directed against the United States by us, and that might is certainly tested by the armed forces of the United States whose members, knowing as they do the bitter realities, could not have been much comforted by Roosevelt's Christmas message."

UNITED PRESS PICKS BEST NEWS STORIES

Domestic Troubles Stand High on List

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 26.—Domestic troubles stood high on the list of the "ten best news stories of the year" selected by the United Press, according to reports from New York.

European and Pacific war operations and the anti-Axis conferences, including those at Teheran and Cairo, occupied the first three top positions.

Fourth place was given to the domestic manpower crisis, including the draft plan for fathers; fifth place was won by the anti-inflation battle, including the rise in prices and the blackmarket menace; sixth was the anti-Axis talks on post-war problems; seventh was nationwide coal strikes which threaten war production, while the eighth "biggest story" was that dealing with the Republican gains and New Deal reverses in Congressional elections.

The murder mystery of Sir Harry Oakes and the rape case trial of Errol Flynn occupied other positions.

OUR NAVAL WILD EAGLES BLAST 6 ENEMY VESSELS IN S. PACIFIC; DOWN 20 PLANES OVER RABAUL

Enemy Airfields At Tarawa, Makin Hit by Japanese

Japanese Raid Tarawa

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, December 27.—Japanese Naval Air Units at dawn of December 25, attacked the enemy airfield on Tarawa Island and scored direct hits on enemy objectives at several places.

A tremendous explosion was caused at one place, while a fire broke out at another spot.

All Japanese warplanes returned safely to their base.

Japanese Raid Makin

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, December 27.—Attacking the enemy airfield on Makin Island twice on the night of December 21 and at dawn of December 25, Japanese Naval Air Units scored hits on runways and caused fires to break out at several places.

One of our planes has not yet returned to its base.

Japanese Bomb Pilelo

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, December 27.—At dawn on December 24, our Naval Air Force subjected enemy positions at Pilelo to a series of fierce bombings and blasted installations.

A separate air unit surprise-raided the newly built enemy airfield at Torokina, Bougainville Island, bombing and machine-gunning runways and installations.

All our planes which participated in both these raids returned to their base safely.

Foe Attempt Repulsed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, December 27.—Two successive enemy attempts to raid Kuezyerin Island, in the South Seas Mandated group, on December 22 and 24, were successfully frustrated by our anti-aircraft batteries.

The enemy attempted to attack Kuezyerin with a formation of five B-24's on December 22, but were immediately repulsed.

On December 24, when 15 enemy B-24's again attempted to raid the same island our ground batteries shot down one and routed the remainder.

Damage caused by the enemy was negligible.

8 Foe Planes Downed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, December 27.—Our Air Units intercepted and shot down eight whereof two unconfirmed, out of a formation of 75 enemy carrier-based planes, which attempted to raid Buin, Bougainville Island, on the morning of December 25. Only negligible damage was sustained by our side.

Enemy Attempt Raid

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, December 27.—Our Naval Air Units intercepted and shot down one plane and damaged three others out of a formation of about 30 enemy aircraft which attempted to raid our positions on Mille and Taroa Islands of the Marshall group on December 24.

Two of our planes have not yet returned to their base.

JAPANESE INTENSIFY RAIDS

New Britain, Gilbert, Marshall Islands Furiously Pounded

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 26.—Since the American landing on New Britain Island, Japanese air activity over New Britain, Gilbert and the Marshall Islands has become terrifically intensified, it was admitted today by an Associated Press dispatch from an American front line base in the Pacific.

Again, General Douglas MacArthur's war communique issued yesterday describing the Japanese raids on the anti-Axis base at Rabaul, frankly admitted the ferocity and effect of the Japanese Air Forces. The same report also declared that the anti-Axis bases on Tarawa and Makin Islands were pounded by Japanese raiders over five times since December 23.

Hostile Warship Sunk in Waters North of Bougainville

FOE'S POSITIONS HIT

Nippon Aces Also Frustrate Raid On Kavieng by 120 Deck Planes of Task Force

Imperial Naval Air Units carried out relentless attacks on the enemy in the South Pacific battle zone from the early morning of December 25 up to the morning of the next day during which they sank an enemy warship of unidentified category and a tugboat and heavily damaged two transports, a landing vessel and a submarine chaser, besides blasting two enemy positions on Pilelo Island, off New Britain, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Monday.

The same communique revealed that Imperial Naval Air Units intercepted about 70 enemy planes that attacked Rabaul on the morning of December 25 and shot down 20 of them, whereof two unconfirmed.

Our Wild Eagles also frustrated an enemy attack of about 120 deck planes of an enemy task force on Kavieng on New Ireland on the same morning, shooting down three of the enemy aircraft, the communique said.

The loss on our side in the foregoing operations was nine planes failing to return.

The communique follows:

"1. Early on the morning of December 25 about 120 deck planes of an enemy task force came attacking Kavieng on New Ireland. The Imperial Units stationed there intercepted and attacked them, shooting down three of them. Damage on our side was very slight.

"2. Imperial Naval Air Units on the evening of December 25 attacked the foregoing enemy task force in the waters north of Bougainville Island and sank one enemy warship (of unidentified category).

"Loss on our side:

Four planes not yet returned.

"3. On the morning of December 25, Imperial Naval Air Units intercepted and attacked about 70 enemy planes that came attacking Rabaul, and shot down 20 of them (whereof two unconfirmed).

"Loss on our side:

Three planes not yet returned.

"4. Imperial Naval Air Units early on the morning of December 23 bombed enemy warships and vessels near Cape Merkus as well as the enemy positions on Pilelo Island and obtained the following war results:

"A. Loss dealt to the enemy:

Sunk:

One tugboat.

Damaged:

One small special transport (its sinking is almost certain).

One small special transport (set ablaze and heavily damaged).

One landing vessel (set ablaze and heavily damaged).

One submarine chaser (set ablaze and heavily damaged).

Blasted and set ablaze:

Two enemy positions (Pilelo Island was reduced to ashes due to the repeated bombing).

"B. Loss on our side:

Two planes not yet returned."

MUNITIONS CHIEFS NAMED

The Munitions Ministry announced, on Monday, the appointments of directors for the superintendence departments in various parts of this country, which are considered as the "foremost line" organs of the Ministry.

According to the announcement, Lieutenant-General Sukataka Okada has been appointed Director of the Nagoya Superintendence Department, Lieutenant-General Tokusaburo Akiyama to head the Hiroshima Superintendence Department, Lieutenant-General Jiro Hasegawa, the Tokyo Superintendence Department, Vice-Admiral Torao Kuwabara, the Niigata Superintendence Department, and Vice-Admiral Shigenori Horiuchi, the Fukuoka Superintendence Department. Many others have been appointed to similar posts in other places.

SHIMADA VOICES DETERMINATION

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hafen, in defiance of hardships and privations, are cooperating with Army Forces in destroying the enemy.

Extremely large-scale and fierce battles have taken place in the air and at sea in the South Pacific during the past two months. The Imperial Navy displayed its true mettle and scored brilliant exploits.

The first of these battles were those in the Bougainville Island area in the Solomon group. Between October 27, when the enemy landed a part of his force on the tiny island of Mono in the Solomons, and December 3, there were enacted the Naval Battle Off Bougainville and the First to Sixth Aerial Battles Off Bougainville. Bent on taking Mono and Bougainville Islands preparatory to making a thrust into Rabaul via the Solomons, the enemy made persistent attempts at an advance by mobilizing powerful task forces built around transports, aircraft-carriers and battleships.

Huge Results Scored

Our Navy Air Units and surface units invariably spotted the enemy and, braving inclement weather, carried out daring raids repeatedly and scored huge exploits, including 11 enemy aircraft-carriers, eight battleships, 28 cruisers and numerous other seacraft sunk and destroyed and about 600 aircraft brought down.

Later, the tenacious enemy ventured attacks on New Britain Island and a part of the enemy force attempted a landing on Cape Merkus on that island on December 15. Our Navy Air Units on the spot forthwith pounded the invading foe and destroyed the bulk of his strength before it could be landed. A part of the enemy force, however, actually made a landing and is now engaged in a furious battle with our defense garrison. In the meantime, our Navy Air Units have since been making assaults daily on enemy transports and have to date sunk and damaged three cruisers, 22 transports and about a 100 landing vessels, etc.

During this while, enemy air raids on Rabaul have been increasing in frequency. In the fierce air duels that have invariably been staged, the enemy has had most of his mobilized aircraft shot down. The more notable of these air duels may be referred to here. On December 2, 201 of 200 and several score invading enemy machines were brought down. On December 24, 58 of a total of 135 enemy aircraft were shot down.

Gilbert, Marshall Battles

Reference will now be made to the battles in the Gilbert and Marshall groups. Following up with the operations in the Solomons area, the enemy unleashed the strategy of making a thrust into the Gilbert and Marshall groups. A large enemy force, including aircraft-carriers and battleships, on November 19 attacked Makin and Tarawa Islands in the Gilbert group. Our Naval Landing Party, under the protection of Navy Air Units, gave thorough thrashings to the enemy before and after his landing. In the land battle that ensued, our defenders, living up to their tradition, kept up a daring battle that would have made even the demons weep and met a heroic end on November 25, after fighting to the last man. Sharing the same heroic end were the civilians in Navy employ engaged in billeting and engineering work and who, with the Naval Landing Party men, had fought bravely.

The daring of the defense garrisons on Makin and Tarawa Islands aroused both terror and admiration on the part of the enemy, who confessed that the casualties on his side in this area are the heaviest since the outbreak of the war. Indeed, the heroic deeds of the defenders of these islands have not only added glory to the brilliant tradition of the Imperial Forces but also paved the way to crushing defeats on the enemy, as will be revealed in what follows.

From the time the enemy attempted an incursion into the two islands until November 29, there were fought the First to Fourth Aerial Battles Off the Gilbert Group, in which the Imperial Forces intercepted and dealt severe assaults repeatedly to transport and aircraft-carrier-based enemy mobile forces which had been mobilized to send supplies and assist in the landing operations.

Attack Foiled

Later, on December 5, an enemy mobile force built around aircraft-carriers attempted a thrust into the Marshall group. Our Air Units dealt annihilative blows to the enemy and smashed his designs. That was the Aerial Battle Off the Marshall Group.

Our war exploits in the Gilbert and Marshall groups are 13 enemy aircraft carriers, seven destroyers and numerous other seacraft sunk and damaged and 125 aircraft brought down.

I shall now deal with submarine activities. Our submarine units, in defiance of hardships and privations and with commendable perseverance are engaged in attacks on enemy fleets, the cutting off of the enemy's commissary lines and other duties over a vast expanse of sea. In addition to sinking an enemy aircraft carrier in the waters of the Gilbert islands on November 25, our submarine units took the toll of a total of 12 enemy ships, aggregating about 100,000 tons, in the whole sea theater of the war.

As regards the enemy submarine activity in the waters of Greater East Asia, our surface and air units, braving storm, high seas, cold and heat, are engaged in the defense of strategic positions, convoy work and other duties against the invisible foe. A total of 11 enemy underseacraft have been confirmedly sunk since October. Adequate preparations are being made against the enemy's undersea infestations in the future.

Composite Naval Results

Let me give you a list of the composite war results scored by our Navy Units in the two months since my last report. Principal among the enemy seacraft sunk are:

16 aircraft carriers
5 battleships
26 cruisers
9 destroyers
11 submarines
33 transports

Damaged:

8 aircraft carriers
4 battleships
25 cruisers
8 destroyers
15 transports

The loss on our side in seacraft consists only of two cruisers slightly damaged and two destroyers sunk.

In aircraft, about 940 enemy machines were brought down. About 200 of our planes have self-blasted themselves or not yet returned.

The enormous losses to the enemy are to be explained by the fact that the foe, growing acutely fretful for reasons of strategy and domestic politics, has made impetuous attempts to realize his tactical aims. Strong criticism seems to have arisen in the United States. The American Government, as usual, is keeping these losses in scrupulous secrecy. But the stern fact of these staggering losses cannot be perverted. The American people in general seem to be distrustful of Government communiques, and it is easy to imagine, from past experience, that the policy of secrecy will only result in the loss of confidence in the United States Government.

Huge, indeed, are the personnel losses inflicted on the American forces by the Japanese Army and Navy. The American casualties dealt at the hands of our Army alone are about 170,000 killed and twice as many wounded. This, no doubt, is something unbearable to the American people.

Enormous as are our war exploits in this short span of time, we have yet to inflict a mortal blow to the enemy. A clear line must be drawn, I think, between the brilliant war results and the growingly serious war situation.

Changed Aspects of War

With the progress of aircraft, struggle for the mastery of the sea in modern war has come to assume considerably changed aspects. Unlike the case in the past where the issue was decided after a decisive battle or two between the contesting fleets, struggle for seapower is synonymous with a succession of decisive combats.

This being so, the urgent task at the moment is for the 100,000,000 people, overcoming all adversities, to throw their total intelligence and total energy into bolstering fighting strength with the sole object of equipping our front line forces with the required quantity of aircraft and seacraft and enabling them to devote themselves to fighting without sparing the least thought to anything else. With such concentration, the attainment of the aim of our sacred campaign should not be an onerous task.

In this war which surpasses in magnitude any other which our Empire has fought, the officers and men of the Imperial Navy, one and all, inspired by the honor of dedicating their lives to the country, are inflexibly determined to fight on in cooperation with the Army, until the enemy has been annihilated and thereby repay an infinitesimal fraction of the boundless Imperial Grace.

In concluding my remarks, I pay sincere homage to the loyal officers and men who have laid down their lives for the country and express deep sympathies to their bereaved families.

Yank Solon Fears Mounting War Cost

(Continued From Page 1)

attention in view of the blunders committed after the last war.

The article further pointed out that during the 1920's, the United States exchanged "billions in goods for billions in paper—much of it useless," and added, "during the 1930's we exchanged goods for gold—which we have buried in vaults."

The article further stressed that the present war has only aggravated the situation with foreign countries having much less money to pay for American goods.

The article suggested two possible courses—neither of them satisfactory—either to sell much less goods abroad or to continue selling goods and lending money to pay for them by taking "notes."

F.I.C. Acts as Supply Base For All Southern Regions

With the Building of the Maginot Line Along Border And Stationing of Troops at Key Points, Defense of Country Is Impregnable

Domei

HANOI, December 27.—French Indo-China, in accordance with the Japan-French Indo China Joint Defense Pact, is now playing an important role as a huge food supply base for the southern regions, reports a Domei correspondent who has just returned from an inspection tour of that country. French Indo-China is not only an important point in the line of communication for the Imperial Forces fighting in the southern regions, but is playing a vital part in the construction of Greater East Asia.

The fact that French Indo-China, ever since the outbreak of the current war, has been able to work in close cooperation with Japan, is because of the invincible line of defense F.I.C. is maintaining between herself and China.

The withdrawal of the Vichy Government from Chungking, followed by the restoration to China of the French Concessions at Tientsin and Canton, has terminated the diplomatic relations between Vichy and Chungking. This break is reflected in the recent occasional attacks of the Chungking forces and the American Air Force in China on North French Indo-China.

All things considered, it is probable that the anti-Axis forces are contemplating a counter-offensive against French Indo-China in line with their attempt to recapture Burma. The defenses of French Indo-China, however, are practically impregnable. Furthermore, as a result of the completion of the new Maginot line along the boundary, its fighting forces are now in a position to play an active part in tightening the iron ring around Chungking. This was seen by the Domei correspondent who visited all places of importance along the boundary at the end of last month when he was privileged to accompany the XX unit of the Imperial Army on its inspection tour.

Three roads run northward from Hanoi. They were known formerly as the pro-Chiang Kai-shek routes of supply. The route on the eastern side runs along the railway passing through the country from the southern end to the northern extremity and leading to Nanning and Kweilin of Kwangsi via Langson and Dongdang, which are fresh in our minds in connection with the entry of the Imperial troops into north French Indo-China. Kao Bang is reached by turning left at Langson.

The second route, which is the center one of the three, extends as far as Hajang on the opposite eminence of Wenshan of Yunnan.

The last route, which runs along the western side, used to go as far as Kunming. At present, however, it terminates at the boundary. Anybody visiting Laokai by the Haiphong-Yunnanfu Railway can command a view of the town of Hokow of Yunnan across the river which is about 100 meters wide.

The Domei correspondent visited places along the three routes running from French Indo-China to Yunnan, including Laokai, Hajang, Langson, and Kao Bang. The roads between Hanoi and Hajang, Hanoi and Langson, and Langson and Kao Bang, were occasionally raided by enemy aircraft, reported the correspondent. The new Maginot line had not yet been completed at the time of his visit.

F.I.C. Increases Production

After the conclusion of the Joint Defense Pact between Japan and French Indo-China, the latter country has been doing its best to increase its productive power and thus contributing to the construction of Greater East Asia.

At the same time, the purpose of the French Indo-China troops has undergone a fundamental change. In prewar days, these troops were used as a means of oppressing and intimidating the native people in order to facilitate the colonial policy of the former regime. At present, however, they are working in close cooperation with the Imperial Japanese Forces against the common enemy of the Asiatic races. Thus, the weapons of the French Indo-China troops, which were once directed against the native people, are now directed against the outside enemy.

The main strength of the French Indo-China army is stationed at all key points in the shape of a fan opening toward the border. Meanwhile, the new Maginot line, which is similar to the one in Europe and the construction of which was started sometime ago at an enormous expenditure, has now been completed. The French Indo-China troops are undergoing rigid military training at different places along the border.

The Domei correspondent found the fighting forces of the country engaged in grand military maneuvers under the supervision of Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, the Governor-General, and high officials. The fighting forces taking part in these maneuvers included the men from the garrison of Laokai, Hajang, Langson, and Kao Bang. The maneuvers consisted of all types of modern warfare, such as the defense of fortresses, the capture of enemy key points, engagements with mechanized units, etc., which show that the army of French Indo-China is no longer intended for defensive operations only. These fighting forces are now expected to take part in major offensive operations against the enemy beyond the border. One remarkable thing about the new Maginot line on the boundary of French Indo-China is that all the fortresses there can stand the blasting of XX kilogram bombs and are safe against projectiles from the XX centimeter caliber guns.

Chungking Deserters Multiply

The total strength of the Chungking forces detailed for the counter-offensive operations against Burma is believed to be about 300,000. Contrary to the expectations of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, the morale of the Chungking forces is very low. Large numbers of enemy troops who had surrendered to the Imperial Forces were seen at Laokai and other places by the Domei correspondent. Most of these Chungking deserters declared that their commanders never pay their men for fear they might desert. Many Chungking officers and men desert their units by disguising themselves as civilians or smugglers.

One of the Chungking soldiers who surrendered to the Imperial Forces said to the Domei correspondent as follows:—

"I fought in the battle of Ksuchow. In the first campaign against Burma, I accompanied my unit from Kunmin to Paoshan, where I was stationed for defensive service. On the first night after my unit reached Paoshan, however, we were attacked by the Japanese air and land forces, and was practically annihilated. Our Brigade Commander Lung Han-tou, forgetting his responsibility fled and was later imprisoned by the higher military authorities. Last summer, I was ordered to advance to the Burmese front to engage in the second campaign against Burma. As soon as I reached the Burmese front however, I deserted my unit, not so much because of my terrible experience in the first Burmese campaign but because I realized the futility of further anti-Japanese resistance."

In addition to the Chungking officers and men who are eagerly looking for a chance to desert, the 70,000,000 people of Kwangsi and Yunnan are harboring bitter animosity against the Chungking regime which, by continuing its useless resistance against Japan, is throwing the innocent civilians into indescribable suffering.

Tens of thousands of the Chinese people in the grip of the Chungking regime are hard hit by the tremendous rise in prices. For instance, one pound of Wenshan rice costs 100 yuans, one pound of pork 35 yuans, one pound of salt 30 yuans, one pound of Indian corn 85 yuans and one pound of polished rice 150 yuans, etc. In all districts along the boundary between China and French Indo-China, nothing can be obtained unless paid for in piasters. Those who have no piaster currency must go without prime foodstuffs, cotton goods, tobacco and other daily necessities. This is greatly affecting the exchange value of the yuan in those regions, as can be seen by the following:

Yuan against the Langson currency.

		Yuan against	Piasters
Last	August	100	19
"	November ..	100	11

Yuan against Hajang currency.

		Yuan against	Piasters
Last	August	100	13
"	November .	100	10

Yuan against Caobang currency.

		Yuan against	Piasters
Last	August	100	15
"	November ..	"	11

The Chinese residents of French Indo China, seeing the miserable condition in which their brethren in the grip of the Chungking regime are living at present, and contrasting it with the peaceful life they themselves are leading in French Indo-China under the protection of the Imperial Forces stationed there, are now working in hearty cooperation with the Japanese authorities.

TOJO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS

(Continued From Page 1)

ber of enemy planes which have been shot down by the Army Units since the latter part of October reaches approximately 150.

Enemy Positions Hit

Next, in the area of East New Guinea, as was reported on the previous occasion, attacks were at once commenced on the enemy which landed in the vicinity of Finschhafen in the latter part of September. Our units in this area broke through and cut the enemy positions in the area in the middle part of October and especially had a unit carry out a landing behind the enemy. This unit killed about 3,000 enemy troops and damaged or captured more than 10 guns. Such are the results scored by the unit. Subsequently the enemy rapidly increased its strength, and a part of its troops came to land on our flank and behind us. The fighting is assuming the aspects of supply warfare. Needless to say, in this area we are bound to rely on transportation by sea. Our sea transportation units, using small vessels, are doing their work secretly under cover of night, while meeting in battle the enemy warships and other vessels which infest Tanbier Strait. They have sunk about 20 enemy torpedo boats since the latter part of October. Our air units in this area attack enemy air bases far away, while they cooperate with our ground units near at hand. Especially they are exerting themselves at all times in the day and at night to protect our sea transportation from enemy planes and submarines. The results which have been made by us in this area since the latter part of October are 350 enemy planes shot down or damaged. The losses on our side are about 30 planes.

Secondly, I will speak about the front northwest of Australia. On this front the enemy is exerting every effort to hinder the progress of our preparations for operations. On the other side it is pushing preparations for counter attacks. Every day since the latter part of October the enemy, with a total of 500 planes, has incessantly been attempting attacks on our bases, giving their special attention to the cutting off of our line of communication on the sea. The Army Air Units in this area are continually engaged in aerial operations. Especially about the protection of convoys, notably the guarding against enemy submarines, they are so busily occupied that they had little leisure time. Our ground units in this area are strengthening further their preparations for operations.

Burma Front

Thirdly, I will speak about the area of Burma. The enemy has since the spring of this year talked frequently of counter-offensive operations against Burma. Since September signs of the wriggling of the enemy have been perceived. Taking the wind out of the enemy's sails, the Army acted and is endeavoring to annihilate the enemy. On the Nu River front in the area northeast of Burma, an annihilative blow has been dealt to the enemy which with two divisions had been advancing to the west bank of the river since the middle of October.

In this campaign our army took enemy and crushed the forces of the enemy and crashed the forces of Chungking which in desperation oven the loss of the Burma Route had been planning the recapture of North Burma with the cooperation of British and American forces. The results of this campaign were bodies left behind by the enemy and prisoners taken totaling 1,500 and large quantities of guns and rifles and machine-guns captured.

With the end of the rainy season raids by enemy planes on Burma rapidly increased and a total of over 2,000 enemy planes came over Burma every month. The motive of the enemy in these attacks is to strike at the important points in our rear. The Army Air Units, although they are not strong numerically, are fighting bravely and heroically. With a vigorous fighting will they always use originality and ingenuity and are exerting every effort to perform their work satisfactorily. Especially they are endeavoring to cut off the air route between India and China and they have already inflicted heavy damage on the enemy. On December 5, they cooperated with the Navy Units in going to attack Calcutta in a tremendous force, and taking the enemy by surprise attacked enemy port and harbor facilities and shipping and gained great results. The results which have been made since the latter part of October are approximately 150 enemy planes shot down or damaged, and more than 10 enemy vessels and a large number of smaller vessels, sunk or damaged.

China Front

Fourthly, I will speak about the area of China. In the area of China campaigns have been effected incessantly since then. Every endeavor is being made to extend and strengthen the condition of peace. The North China campaign, Changteh campaign and many other operations were carried out. The number of engagements which have been effected throughout China since the latter part of October is approximately 4,000 and the strength of the enemy in these engagements is more than 600,000 men. As has been stated before, as soon as it saw indications that Chungking was planning counter-offensive operations against Burma with the idea of recovering the Burma Route which is its life-line, the Expeditionary army in China, with the object of checking and restraining the enemy in this plan and of crushing the enemy in front of Wuhan, began operations against Changteh in the first part of November. It surrounded a strong enemy force and annihilated it. It occupied Changteh in the first part of December, and accomplished the object of the operations completely.

While the campaign was going on, the enemy brought the strength which it had intended to use in the area of Burma and made counter-attacks from various directions. The unit directly garrisoning the walled city of Changteh, utilizing waterways, the walls around the city, and buildings, put up a stiff fight in which it had the cooperation of an air force, and the battle that ensued was as fierce as has rarely been witnessed in recent times.

The strength of the enemy which was in the fight was that of more than 30 divisions, with approximately 400,000 men. The results of the battle were bodies left behind by the enemy and prisoners taken, totaling approximately 44,000, 150 pieces of cannon captured, and approximately 7,000 rifles and machine-guns captured. It is a notable fact that six enemy division commanders were killed.

Next, the enemies America and Britain have since this autumn been endeavoring to strengthen the air force they maintain in China and the total number of planes that came to attack every month reaches approximately 500. The Army Air Units always are engaged in aerial operations. Notably in the Changteh campaign they took advantage of the challenge by the enemy to deal a heavy blow to it. The war results since the latter part of October are approximately 120 enemy planes shot down or damaged. Our losses are about 20 planes. As for the Army, it will, in view of the very grave meaning of aerial operations in China, make greater endeavors to attack and destroy the enemy air strength whenever there is an opportunity, thereby giving it no chance to raise its head and keeping the defense of the mainland in a state of perfection.

Strong Defense in North

Fifthly, I will speak about conditions in the areas of Manchoukuo and our mainland. The Army Units in Manchoukuo and at the northern extremity of our mainland, in spite of the severe cold weather, are performing their functions, and performance of their functions, in spite of the sever cold weather, and the defense of these areas is as strong as could be wished.

The defense units in our mainland have strengthened further the defense of the area and are constantly occupied with their training. They are resolved to see that the defense of our mainland is perfect.

To sum up, the war situation of the Army has not seen any great change from the point of view of the general situation since the latter part of October. The real aspect of the fighting in various areas is growing in severity and bitterness. The enemy is concentrating its energies on the destruction of our communication. It is especially to be noted that the fighting is assuming the aspects of supply warfare. When all is said and done, it resolves into the two points of production and transportation.

With regard to the increase of the production of materials, especially aircraft, thanks to the enthusiastic cooperation of the people, the result has lately been satisfactory in an eminent degree. This is a matter for mutual congratulation. We intend to make greater exertions in this direction in the future.

With regard to the question of transportation, we will cooperate closely with the Navy in strengthening the measures to overcome it, and are determined to leave nothing undone in turning the result of the efforts of the people into fighting power speedily.

Of late the enemy, necessitated by the requirements of propaganda and intrigues at home and abroad, has been indulging in intimidatory words. The circumstances that the enemy has got into an uneasy frame of mind and is to make counter-attacks provide a good opportunity for us to attack and crush the enemy. We are resolved to see that there is greater confidence in sure victory, that there is a greater display of the vigorous fighting spirit, and that with an invincible we will all forge ahead toward bringing the war to a completely satisfactory termination.

In conclusion I express condolence to officer and men who were killed in action or died from wounds, and express my profound sympathy for their families. I also express thanks to the people for the support they have given to us unstintedly.

Services Thanked By Both Chambers

(Continued From Page 1)

ment of the sacred war. This is due of course to the manifestation of sincerity and loyalty by our Army and Navy officers and men under the August Imperial Virtue, for which the entire nation is moved beyond description. The prosperity of the Japanese Empire and the rise and fall of East Asia hang on the future decisive war. Taking this into consideration, the 100,000,000 people of the nation in one blazing ball of fire are determined to absorb themselves in the speedy increase and strengthening of fighting power, thereby expecting to answer the sincerity and loyalty of the Imperial Fighting Forces and pledging to achieve the sacred task.

"Specially through its resolution, the House of Representatives hereby expresses its deep sense of gratitude to the outstanding exploits of the Imperial Army and Navy and at the same time expresses its profound sense of condolence to the heroes who died in honor in far away southern regions and many other lofty souls who sacrificed themselves for the cause of the Empire."

WORKINGMEN'S ROLE IN P.I. IS EXTOLLED

They Supply the Energy Needed For Recreating New Order, Declares Abordo

Domei

MANILA, December 27.—Extolling the role of workingmen in the independent Philippines, Domitilo G. Abordo, staff member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in a radio speech declared, "Under the Philippine Republic, workingmen are a lustrous hope for the people, because this is the period of reconstruction and reformation, when all forces are being harnessed and redirected, and lands being turned and plowed."

"Our workingmen supply the energy required for the immense program of recreating a new order," he added.

Pointing out the striking contrast to the attitude of the government under the American regime, Abordo asserted, "Our Republic is now giving every individual an opportunity to share in the products which the Philippines possess, for the government intends that benefits of the Republic are not for a few but for everyone.

"Workingmen under the Republic will be given a chance to work and live well, to profit and conserve by a system of control and cooperation preserved by the seal and sanction of justice," he said.

Lauding the government's efforts to help workingmen, Abordo called upon the public to also render positive cooperation and collaboration to laborers, who are "on the front lines of the struggle in making the Republic worthy as a member of Greater East Asia.

Argentina Journal Hits U.S. Gas Plan

(Continued From Page 1)

not tolerate. It is not a nice thing to contend that because we are better able to wage such warfare we should not allow our conscience to prevent the adoption of the weapon.

"It is not a case of being better or worse prepared. We object strongly to such a system being adopted by anyone. We do not doubt that the anti-Axis nations are in a better condition to use poison gas than their enemy. It may be easier to defeat the Japanese that way but it would not add to our glory or honor."

Advocates Gas Warfare

By Arrangement with the Asahi

(Special to the Nippon Times)

BUCHAREST, December 22.—With the American press having been voicing their dissatisfaction at the snail-paced progress of the American operations in the Pacific, the New York Daily News has come out advocating the use of poison gas in order to push the American operations.

Meanwhile, the chief of the American Legion warns in the weekly magazine Time that if the troops returning from the front are not given what is due them they will start fires all over and wipe out the "liars of Washington."

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MEMBERS DECIDED FOR CENTRAL ORGAN

Will Act as Liaison Between Government and People to Spur Throne Aid Movement

The new Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, whose members have just been determined, offers promise of a tremendous advance in the Imperial rule assistance movement carried on among the people, according to the Mainichi.

Nearly 80 per cent of the members of the new cooperative council are men who have not held seats in the council before. Stress is laid by observers on this fact which is considered as indicative of the functions the rule aid body expects of the council.

At the time the Central Cooperative Council was organized, the suspicions of the people were aroused because of the indistinctness of its character. Subsequently as the nature of the association became clearer, it was borne in upon the people that the cooperative council was different from the rule aid body and that the function of the council was to talk things over freely with the Government.

It became clear that the role of the Government in the discussions, was to acquaint the people through the council with details of the policy to be followed in dealing with important administrative matters, and that of the council to make the aspirations of the people known to the Government and at the same time offer its views based on the experiences of the members, who are experts in various fields of endeavor, before the Government so that the latter might take them into consideration in working out details of administrative measures.

When the people became aware of the true nature of the cooperative council they came to attach great importance to it.

Then the war situation entered a decisive stage. The cooperative council rose to the occasion and satisfactorily performed the function of bringing the Government and the people together in meeting the needs of the war situation.

The cooperative council had much to do with the reforms which were introduced by the Government to enable it to solve various problems connected with the war. The establishment of the local cooperative councils and creation of the Munitions Ministry were among the measures adopted by the Government in the light of the views of the members of the council.

The results of the sessions of the council in the past were not completely satisfactory. This was due in the main to the fact that the members were more concerned with affairs with which they were directly or indirectly connected than with the interests of the people as a whole.

The members of the new cooperative council will undoubtedly live up to the expectations of the people. To do so they have to use care so that their expressions in the sessions of the council are based on correct conclusions about matters of concern to the people.

The members also are under the necessity of deliberating upon the scarcity of proposals based on actual conditions in the provinces made by the council to the Government. One thing which is expected of the new cooperative council is that it will try to gain good knowledge of the actualities of the situation in the provinces which are remote from the Central Government and base their views on such knowledge to the Government.

Another thing hoped for of the new council is that the members will not consider their work at an end with each session but keep themselves busy at all times, studying local conditions and fostering the cooperative councils.

The New American Imperialism

(Continued From Page 4)

acquiring material benefits from others for America like the realists.

Yet, sincerely as they condemned the realists, the idealists paradoxically enough served unwittingly as the realists' most useful collaborators, for, moved though they were by widely differing motives, they hacked away industriously at the wall of isolationists apathy which bound them both. The pious and moral side of American character, a heritage of Puritan traditions, moreover responded to the idealists' emotional exhortation to convert the heathen or to construct an international Utopia as it could never respond to the cold calculations of the realists. The urge of a Messianic complex could cause the Americans to break through the barriers of their isolationist inhibitions where realistic self-interest would have left them unmoved. But the result benefited the realists as much as it did the idealists.

The gunboat which protected the missionary could also protect the concession hunter; the treaty which purported to limit armaments in the interests of world peace could equally well limit the armaments of a designated victim in the interests of American expansionism. The realists were not slow to take advantage of the cover afforded by the idealists' altruistic ideology to advance their own not so altruistic ends. Thus, although the majority of the American people, being undoubtedly honest and sincere if not too discerning, may not have been aware of the fact, this utilization of idealist motives for realist ends gave to American foreign policy a particularly sinister and hypocritical character. The United States never intervened in foreign countries except for the cause of God and humanity, the American people were actually led to believe, but it was a most singular coincidence that the cause of God and humanity invariably happened to be identical with the interests of the American imperialists.

Yet, the combined efforts of the realists and the idealists failed to make the general American public give sustained support to the interventionist point of view. Realist of propaganda which tried to rationalize and justify the extension of American influence abroad and even the somewhat more effective idealist propaganda which tried to sweep America by sheer emotional force into the deep current of international affairs, all proved inadequate to break the inertia of the isolationist masses. Such at least had been the situation until quite recently.

(To Be Continued)

Burma Is Prepared

Burma's defense machine is geared for battle. It is being run by men who have received the proper training and who are out to make every bullet and shell count in destructive effect on the foe. The anti-Axis forces know this to be a fact. They know, too, that the Burma of the past is not the Burma of today. Shown above is an A.A. squad of the Burmese Defense Corps trimming their lethal weapon for action. (Passed by the War Ministry)

CELEBES BECOMING INDUSTRIAL CENTER

Island Rapidly Attaining Self-Sufficiency in Foodstuffs And Commodities

Domei

MACASSAR, December 27.—Celebes, the long neglected orphan of the South Pacific, has finally been stirred from its century old slumber by the arrival of energetic Japanese Naval authorities and technical experts. This island was formerly under the administration of the Dutch who cared little about the welfare of the local inhabitants but only for the small amount of copra and rice that were obtainable for export purposes.

Now a totally different Celebes has been reborn. Primitive methods of cultivation and fishing, simple hand-operated looms and spinning machines, antiquated farming methods, and the indolent customs of the native people have all been discarded. For the first time, this tropical paradise is learning the meaning of pleasure in work and the usage of modern equipment as well as the application of up-to-date technique. New industries are springing up every day in spite of the many difficulties. Thick underbrush have been cleared away for cotton and jute plantations. Irrigation has been introduced so that water can flow to each farm, spinning machines have arrived and various industries founded so that the indigenes can derive full benefit for their enthusiastic co-operation in working on the plantations or in other fields of industrial activities. Almost overnight this quiet, dreamy tropical island has become transformed. The realization of all the hopes of the Japanese authorities and technicians have been more than fulfilled while the arduous efforts of the native inhabitants have made self-sufficiency possible in all things.

Now as we look back over the events of the last two years, we can see that immediately following the restoration of peace and order on the island of Celebes, Japanese technicians and the native people, under the former's kind guidance, tackling the almost impossible task of making this backward country into a progressive and industrious land. With strong resolution and unflinching determination the native people and the Japanese authorities took steps to attain self-sufficiency in food and clothing.

Cotton Growing Spurred

The growing of cotton in prewar days in Celebes was primitive and the only Japanese firm, the Kobayashi Cotton Plantation was in the northern section of the island. During the early part of last year a cotton organization was established to carry out experimental as well as large-scale cotton planting in various parts of the island. Obtaining valuable experience and information this organization is planning to increase the cotton supply.

With the arrival of the cotton growing season, its cultivation was started on a large scale in various localities throughout the island. It is said the combined area of cotton fields for this year exceeds that of last year by 40 per cent. In spite of the fact that many of the cotton plants were ruined by injurious insects in Southern Celebes, the total output of cotton was in excess of the quota set. Due to the strenuous efforts made by the native people, a substantial portion of the cotton output is being shipped to Japan for there is a surplus of cotton for the native people.

During prewar days Southern Celebes, being the chief rice producing center of the island, used to ship a large quantity to Northern Celebes, Borneo, and Ceram.

Due to the increase in demand for rice from other countries irrigation projects have been started and the authorities expect to harvest two crops a year in the near future. Thus, the statistics published by the Dutch authorities for Celebes as a rice producing center did not do justice to the real capacity of the island.

In addition to rice, Celebes produces large quantities of Indian corn and cassava. It is said that under the Dutch the island produced about 470 kilograms of corn of which only about 40 kilogram was exported. Cassava is also being cultivated throughout the island as food for the local inhabitants.

Rich Fishing Grounds

With the neighboring waters off Celebes abounding in bonito and tuna fishes, numerous Japanese fishery companies are active. Recently, the fishermen operating from a certain port in North Celebes is said to have sent about 100,000 dried bonito to Japan.

Tamakigumi Fishery Company which has been active for many years in South Celebes is now planning to enlarge the company by amalgamating with another Japanese firm. This newly organized company will teach the local fishermen how to increase their catches by resorting to the use of drag nets and other modern technique. Thus a bright future awaits this growing industry.

An epochal advance will be made as soon as the cold storage system is introduced here. Formerly the native people knew of no other method of preserving fish for any length of time except by salting or drying them.

Curry powder, sake, bean paste, salt, peppermint, confectionery, vegetables, soy-sauce, and soft drinks are also being produced by Japanese concerns on the island. Though production of these provisions were started only after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it is remarkable that so much progress has been made in these lines.

Light Industry Gets Going

Celebes is being swiftly transformed into a center of modern light industry with many plants recently constructed now producing soap, matches, brick, fire-brick, cement, nails, ice, bolts, rubber and leather articles, and many other modern requirements. Other new industries also recently introduced are those which are connected with iron rolling and casting, tanning, manufacture of paint, tobacco-growing, cigarette manufacturing, medicine and drugs as well as tire manufacturing.

In heavy industry, the island is rapidly becoming an important base for the construction of large wooden ships. A noteworthy point is the fact that the size of the ships is being increased. The shipbuilders are also gaining more experience. Gas and electric generation plants have also been constructed and their number will be increased to meet the growing demand from the new industries. Plans were also made for the installation of coke furnaces, processing plants for raw jute, establishment of the soda and paper industries.

Being short of jute in prewar days, Celebes purchased about 15,000,000 gunny sacks from India annually but now excellent and durable substitute sacks are being made from the fibers of the pineapple, banana and other native plants.

Thus we can see that Celebes is an outstanding example of what can be done to industrialize any of the fertile tropical islands in the Southern Region provided there are capable leaders who will gently guide the native people for their own benefit and happiness.

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Princess Michiko Kaya Received in Audience Prior to Marriage to Lieutenant Tokudaiji

Her Imperial Highness Princess Michiko Kaya, who will be married on Wednesday to Lieutenant Munesada Tokudaiji, second son of Prince Saneatsu Tokudaiji, was received in audience Monday by Their Majesties the Emperor, Empress and Empress Dowager following Her Imperial Highness' last worship as an Imperial Princess at the Three Sanctuaries in the compound of the Imperial Palace.

Her Imperial Highness proceeded to the Imperial Palace through the Nijubashi Bridges. His Imperial Highness Lieutenant-General Prince Tsunenori Kaya, father, Princes and Princesses of the Blood, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira and other personages of high stations were waiting for the arrival at the Kashikodokoro, the holiest of the holy.

Prince Kinteru Sanjo, Chief Court Ritualist, officiated at the solemn rites held at the Kashikodokoro. Her Imperial Highness bowed respectfully to the Divine Soul at the sanctuary.

At 11 a.m. Her Imperial Highness was received in audience by Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress in the Phoenix Hall.

Her Imperial Highness was also received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress Dowager at the Omiya Palace at 11:50 a.m.

BRITAIN ORIGINATED RAIDS ON CIVILIANS

Acting Reich Press Head Says Foe Aimed to Blast Reich Cities When War Began

(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, December 23.—"We must kill more women and children than the enemy, if we want to protect ourselves"—thus reads a declaration by the former British Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, made in the House of Commons, which the acting Press Chief of the Reich Government, Dr. Helmuth Suendermann, recalled before foreign journalists.

Dr. Suendermann stated, in accordance with documents, that Britain alone had to be held responsible for the outbreak and the development of the bombing war against civilians and that Britain herself bares the full historic responsibility for all consequences as well as for the impending retaliations.

Extremely interesting, so Dr. Suendermann stated, were the documents that fell into German hands in France, pertaining to the Anglo-French discussions revealing that both allies, during the second phase of the planned war, would have to employ bombers against the German hinterland in order to bring about "the final collapse of the German resistance."

The acting Press Chief pointed out that in the course of a conference between the British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and the French Premier Edouard Daladier on November 17, 1939, the British Prime Minister suggested the bombing of the entire Ruhr district. According to the protocol Mr. Chamberlain was perfectly aware that, as a result of this bombing the civilian population of the Ruhr district would have to suffer badly.

When on May 10, 1940, the German troops marched into France the British, who already in January of the same year had dropped bombs on the Ruhr district, immediately began an air war against German civilans, he continued. On the same day they made a terror attack on Freiburg in Breisgau killing 63 civilians. Then followed the first major air raids on big German cities, including the attack on Hamburg on May 17 and 18, when 29 civilians were killed and on Bremen where 11 civilians were killed and 63 wounded.

Continuing, Dr Suendermann said that these attacks were made by the R.A.F. despite the explicit official warning issued by Germany on April 25, 1940, through the medium of the Deutsches Nachrichtenbureau. In this statement with reference to the British terror raids on Heiligenhafen, Heide and Wennigstedt, Germany, he said, "the Luftwaffe has strict orders to avoid attacks on open enemy cities. If, however, the British should continue their attacks on non-military targets, they will have a rude awakening one day when bombs will be dropped on English cities."

After having waited in vain for two months for the British to cease their terror raids against German civilians, the German armed forces had no other choice but to carry out the threatened reprisal, Dr. Suendermann stressed, adding, "this does not mean that the Luftwaffe imitated the indiscriminate dropping of bombs as practised by the R.A.F. The Luftwaffe so far has always aimed at military targets. The Germans, as the British have done, never boasted to have sent "block busters" into enemy countries. The fact that losses among civilians cannot be avoided in air warfare is well known. It was this fact that caused the Fuehrer to suggest time and again to stop such war operations in general.

Dr. Suendermann then pointed out that the war against the civilian population had always been a part of Britain's war strategy. Just as in the first world war Great Britain had caused hundreds of thousands of civilians to die of starvation, by enforcing the hunger blockade on Germany and her allies. Britain, now, with the R.A.F., was again fighting the civilian population.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1943

Roosevelt's Christmas Eve Address

President Roosevelt's speech to the American people and armed forces abroad and at home on Christmas Eve was a message of gloomy foreboding, fateful anxiety and failure combined with the usual Roosevelt formula of bombastic, pompous boasting and wistful wishful thinking.

There was not one new constructive point in the entire speech, but there were many surprising statements of pathetic admission. The speech was pervaded, soaked through, with the funereal color of Roosevelt's personal defeat. Certainly there was nothing in it which could have given the American people any cause for joy.

Militarily, Roosevelt admitted the failure to date of the anti-Axis operations when he said; "And even this year we still have much to face in the way of further suffering, sacrifices and personal tragedy. Our men who have been through the fierce battles in the Solomons, the Gilberts, Tunisia and Italy know from their experience and knowledge of modern war that many bigger and costlier battles are still to be fought. . .The war is now reaching the stage where we shall have to look forward to large casualty lists—of dead, wounded and missing. The war entails just that. There is no easy road to victory, and the end is not yet in sight."

Heretofore, Roosevelt has studiously attempted to paint a falsely optimistic picture of the war, trying to convince the American people that everything has been running along smoothly, that they have nothing to worry about. The result has been a rise of dangerous, smug complacency in the United States, with the people settling back in their easy chairs in the fond belief that the war would be soon over for them. Alarmed by this complacency, the creature of his own lying propaganda, Roosevelt is now joining the group of pessimistic prophets who see greater losses, grueling hardships and tragedy in store for the United States. If the people of the United States have received a shock, then the shock must lie not so much in the exposure of the truth about the war, but rather in the cold, dawning realization that Roosevelt and his henchmen have been deliberately betraying the American people.

But even in making this round-about-face turn, Roosevelt has been careful to utilize it for his own personal political ends. Witn one eye cocked on the presidential election for the forthcoming year and with the other eye leveled on his rising opponents, the American President said: "I think I see a tendency in some of our people here to assume a quick ending of the war—that we have already gained the victory. And perhaps of this false reasoning I think I discern an effort to resume or even encourage an outbreak of partisan thinking and talking. I hope I am wrong." Roosevelt is aware of the moving avalanche of public opinion that is partisan only in its opposition to the Administration in general and to Roosevelt in particular, and so naturally Roosevelt "hopes" that he is "wrong."

If America and Britain were actually winning the war, if victory were so definitely guaranteed for the anti-Axis side as Roosevelt would like the American people and the world to believe, then a slight relaxation in efforts would probably be of no concern to him. But he is worried, really worried. And so he admits the cold facts and warns that not only must heavy, disheartening losses be suffered in the future, but that the coming operations "require every ounce of energy and fortitude that we and our allies can summon on the fighting fronts and in all the workshops at home." At the same time, Roosevelt prepares to stave off criticism for the slow, tortuous progress of the anti-Axis operations by saying, "As I have said before, you cannot order up a great attack on a Monday and demand that it be delivered on Saturday."

But for all his strange frankness, Roosevelt added another page to his personal history of inventive hypocrisy and criminal deception when he declared that at Cairo he and Chiang Kai-shek discussed certain "long-range principles in the Far East for many generations to come. . .principles which involve restoration of stolen property to its rightful owners and recognition of the rights of millions of people in the Far East to build up their own forms of self-government without molestation." It sounds very much as if Roosevelt and Chiang were discussing the Joint Declaration issued by the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations which met in Tokyo last month. For that is what all Greater East Asia is fighting for. The United States, Britain, and Chungking are most definitely not interested in the principles which Roosevelt mentions in his latest speech—that much is certain.

The anti-Axis nations cannot have the welfare of East Asia at heart; they cannot be fighting for any "long-range principles" involving a just and fair deal for Asiatics, because they have given absolutely no proof of such intentions. Words are cheap, freely given, easily retracted, just as Roosevelt's words are, but actions are matters which require a second thought.

For decades past in the case of America and for centuries past in the case of Britain, their policies toward East Asia have been those of ruthless exploitation and domineering, sneering, grasping suppression. The trails and borders of East Asia are marked with the bones of martyrs who died in the fight for East Asiatic liberation, and those martyrs are all East Asiatics. Backed by the initial advantage of material superiority, the Anglo-American task-masters dug deep into the entrails of Asia, growing sleek and fat from the bloody profits of imperialism. And they protected their gains with huge, "impregnable" fortresses at Corregidor, at Hongkong, at Singapore and elsewhere, with menacing gray gunboats, with bombs, with swaggering Lancers and Marines. To the Anglo-Americans it was profit and adventure, and to the East Asiatics it was sheer misery.

But this state of affairs was wiped out, and East Asia rose to purge itself of injustice and oppression when Japan, seeing no other recourse, declared war on the United States and Britain. Their treasure-houses lost, the Anglo-Americans have fought and are now fighting desperately to win them back. Whatever Roosevelt may say, whatever he may claim, the situation is clear. "Stolen property"—property stolen by the Anglo-Americans from the East Asiatics—has been already restored to the rightful owners by Japan. The words are those of Roosevelt, the action is that of Japan. The only way East Asia can continue to protect its rights is to fight this war through on the side of Japan until complete victory is won.

There is one thing more which might be noted about Roosevelt's speech. That is his cloying promise that the anti-Axis nations "have no intention to enslave the German people. We wish them to have a normal chance to develop in peace as peaceful and respectable members of the European family." Through this transparent attempt to make the German people lay down their arms, Roosevelt admits the failure of the vicious, savage blind bombings to affect the morale of the people of the Reich. It is a return to the tactics which deceived a part of the Italian people. But in the long run, Roosevelt's appeal is a tribute to the dauntless courage and will to win of our German allies.

With Greater East Asia and the Axis Powers of Europe fully aware of the realities of the situation, they can afford to look upon Roosevelt's Christmas Eve speech with amusement. Roosevelt, the master of abusive harangue and rhetorical contradictions, has succeeded only in arousing new fears, new doubts and new apprehensions among his own people. His speech was a failure in every other respect.

Artistic Association of Ideas

In matters of taste, rarely do our minds work in a single line. The instant we catch sight or sound of an object, some other objects rush into our consciousness in close association, thus expanding the mind. We cannot look at a plum-tree without fancying an uguisu singing among its branches. When we see a cherry-tree, two or three little verses leap to our lips. A critic may say that the conventional association of an object with a fixed set of ideas weakens originality and prevents the mind from flying higher and wider. All conventions have a narrowing effect on great minds, but a broadening influence on smaller. (From Dr Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings.")

A Year Ago Today

December 28, 1942

Japanese Army aircraft this afternoon carried out a surprise raid on Waichow, in eastern Kwangtung Province, and inflicted heavy damage to military establishments by scoring effective hits from a low altitude. All Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

*

The production of cereals and other agricultural products in Shantung Province has greatly increased since the organization of the Emergency Foodstuff Production Committee.

The New American Imperialism

America's Ambition to Dominate East Asia and Attain World Supremacy Is Self-Evident Truism

By DR. KAZUO KAWAI

(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Kazuo Kawai, Ph.D., chief editorial writer of the Nippon Times, was for nine years prior to the outbreak of the present war a member of the faculty of the University of California at Los Angeles, where he served as assistant professor of history.

I

The menace of America appears to the people of Japan as a reality so obvious as to be beyond question. They assume it to be a self-evident truism that the United States aims at the domination of East Asia and at the attainment of world supremacy as well. In fact so thoroughly conscious are the Japanese of the reality of American expansionism and so seriously do they regard it as endangering the security of their country that they have been constrained to resort to the extremity of a perilous war to thwart this threat. But if the historic policy of the United States has already seemed so ominous to the Japanese, the future policy of the United States must be regarded by them with even greater concern, for there has been taking place within the past several months a new orientation in the foreign policy of the United States which is rapidly assuming the form of a New American Imperialism.

It is not surprising that the Japanese should have long been so exercised over the dangerous character of the American policy, for the vigor and magnitude of the historical advance of American power ever westward have provided ample ground for apprehensions as to the boundlessness of American ambitions. The expansion of the thirteen former English colonies on the Atlantic seaboard into a colossal Power spanning the whole continent; the extension of its dominion to Alaska and across the Pacific to Hawaii, Samoa, Wake, Guam, and the Philippines; its intrusion into the affairs of East Asia through manifold means running the gamut from the bald threat of force implied by Commodore Perry's "black ships" to the craftiness of John Hay's finesse play in the game of "open door"—these may all seem to be but the unfolding of "manifest destiny" from the American point of view. To those who lie athwart the path of the American onrush, however, such a movement which threatens to sweep them into oblivion can hardly be expected to appear as an inevitable or an acceptable destiny.

Particularly in recent years, as the full tide of the American advance began to surge more insistently upon the shores of East Asia, Japan came to feel the necessity of resisting the danger which threatened to engulf her. It had been forcibly impressed upon the memory of the Japanese that back in 1864 an American naval force had participated in the bombardment of Shimonoseki; that the United States had subsequently joined with Britain in compelling Japan to accept a commercial convention which, as an American historian admits, kept Japan "in bondage to British commercial interests for nearly half a century"; that toward the end of the nineteenth century American economic interests, under the euphemistic cover of the "open door," had driven an entering wedge into the Chinese mainland just beyond Japanese territory; that in the early years of the twentieth century E. H. Harriman, Willard Straight, Philander Knox and other advance agents of Wall Street had intrigued to set up an American economic empire in Manchuria to displace Japan's prior interests from that region so vital to her security; and that tentatively through the International Consortium and then comprehensively through the Washington Conference treaties of more recent memory the United States had sought to tie Japan's hands so as to ensure a free hand for herself in the exploitation of East Asia.

These incursions of American power into the sphere of Japan's vital interests naturally aroused her apprehension, but the Japanese still hoped that the Americans might be prevailed upon to halt their advance. Even after the Americans had, by such gratuitous affronts as the Exclusion Act of 1924 or the various restrictive tariffs on Japanese goods, disclosed an unfriendly attitude which indicated an unwillingness to negotiate rational adjustments in any direction, the Japanese continued to hope against hope that the Americans would become amenable to reason. But such hopes proved to be in vain.

The events which turned out to be the last straw to the disillusioned Japanese are so well known and of such recent occurrence that they hardly require mention. When, beginning with the Manchurian incident of 1931 and continuing through the China affair which began in 1937, the United States persistently sought to frustrate Japan's program for the stabilization of East Asia and the establishment of a new order of peace and mutual prosperity throughout this area, Japan no longer could remain acquiescent.

Particularly when the United States, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations to encircle Japan while at the same time obstructed Japanese commerce and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, it was obvious that a direct challenge had been flung at Japan from which there could be no honorable escape. The tide of America's westward advance had finally reached a point where the Japanese perceived that their national existence was menaced, and when their final attempt at conciliatory negotiation was rebuffed by an uncompromising America, they at last felt impelled to appeal to arms. And thus on that memorable morning of December 8, 1941, Japan embarked on the gravest struggle of her long history.

II

While the Japanese have thus been painfully conscious of the American menace, it is a singular fact that the majority of Americans have failed to recognize that their conduct has constituted an acute danger to Japan or to any other country. To be sure, there have been conscious empire builders among the Americans—Seward, Lodge, Theodore Roosevelt, and others of their ilk—who dreamed ambitious dreams and plotted spectacular programs. Such men, conscious of the nature of their policy, must have included in their calculations the reactions which their programs were bound to arouse in other countries.

But the vast majority of Americans, absorbed in the development of their more than ample continental homeland, paid little or no heed to what a consequential harvest their ambitious, internationally minded minority were reaping abroad. That the United States had become a formidable Asiatic empire the majority only perceived dimly; that the United States was in consequence impinging on the vital interests of other nations they perceived not at all. Only when some particularly dramatic issue like the annexation of the Philippines or a dispute with Japan jerked their attention momentarily to the international arena did they look up from their domestic preoccupations. Then it was to applaud or to hiss without knowing why they did which, their choice determined only by their partisan or professional bias, but expressed with dogmatic emphasis withal whichever happened to be their fortuitous choice.

The result of such a capricious concern with foreign affairs was that the most logical consequence of the foreign policy of their own country left them bewildered and generally too uninterested to care. So, although ignorance is no excuse for provocative action, it is not altogether a hypocritical pose—at least among the majority if not among the responsible leaders—when the Americans profess to be surprised that Japan launched at Pearl Harbor the hostilities which caught them so unawares.

Such lack of comprehension of the implications of their own conduct, on the part of the Americans, while it did not render the general character of the American policy any less intolerable to Japan, did nevertheless tend to make the American action somewhat less effective than it otherwise might have been. For so long as America's Asiatic activities were conducted by a small minority however resolute, these activities were deprived of the solid support of the masses which would have made them much more formidable.

So long as large sections of the American public were generally indifferent and frequently even critical or antagonistic toward the ambitions of the imperialistic minority, the edge of America's action was necessarily blunted. To what extent the American imperialists were deprived of the power which comes from mass support is to be seen in the relative strength of the various schools of thought traditionally existing in the United States on the question of foreign policy.

There had always been two opposing points of view in the United States in the matter of foreign relations. Although their designation as interventionist and isolationist is of recent usage, the prototypes of these two groups are as old as the history of the United States itself. When George Washington, in his Farewell Address upon taking leave from his long public career, warned his countrymen against "entangling alliances" and bade them to be on guard against the temptation of becoming involved in the intricacies of Old World politics which did not properly concern them, he was but giving classical expression to the isolationist point of view. When on the other hand the extremists of the Anti-Federalist Party enthusiastically welcomed Citoyen Genet, the diplomatic reprasentative of Revolutionary France, and sought at his behest to plunge the new-born American Republic into the Jacobin crusade against all monarchies, they were but setting the pattern for all subsequent interventionists.

Fortunately for the United States, a combination of factors conspired to keep the isolationists dominant throughout the greater part of American history. The counsel of level-headed leaders, the lure of a virgin continent whose abundant natural riches beckoned to be subdued and developed, and the security and isolation imposed by two great oceans served to cause the vast majority of Americans to focus their attention on their own sufficiently attractive domestic affairs and to look with suspicion and disapproval on the more quixotic individuals who sought to involve them in overseas adventures. These distant-reaching individuals, it is true, were obviously by no means completely curbed, for even without popular support they pushed American power and American meddlesomeness across the Pacific and into East Asia, to say nothing of overawing the entire hemisphere to the south.

Indeed, even the majority were occasionally intoxicated into temporarily forsaking their isolationism and giving enthusiastic support to the policy of overseas expansion, particularly as when in the closing decade of the last century the heady stimulus of an easy victory over decrepit Spain caused imperialistic chauvinism to run rampant for a time. But the isolationist viewpoint so deeply rooted in American tradition served to insure that eventually strong voices would be raised to question and to criticize any imperialistic course of action, and thus inhibited by such embarrassing manifestations of national conscience, or perhaps of caution, the imperialistic minority perforce had to temper their activities.

III

The minority elements thus held in partial check by the isolationist majority, although generically designated as interventionists, really consisted of two distinct groups. They were the realists, avowed imperialists who frankly dreamed of an American empire to be carved out by power politics and America's unequalled financial might. They were the generals and the admirals, the occasional politicians who looked beyond their constituencies, the investment bankers, the strategists of such world-ranging enterprises as Standard Oil and Bethlehem Steel.

Of course they sought to justify their respective special interest in overseas expansion by claiming that American security demanded distant outposts to serve as defensive bulwarks, and then more distant outposts to protect the original outposts, and so on ad infinitum. But such arguments made little impression on the isolationists who asked why the Americans, who had been secure enough without overseas bases when they were but a young people only, three million strong, should become so dependent for their security upon overseas bases now that they had become a powerful nation with a population of a hundred million.

A frank appeal to the motives of power and profit elicited even more open disapproval from the majority who, content with the power and profit which their own rich homeland was yielding them, could afford with supercilious self-righteousness to denounce the greed of the imperialists as a stain on the fair name of America. The realistic interventionists, therefore, were compelled to carry on their acquisitive activities abroad more or less by stealth to avoid arousing their critics at home. This vulnerability of their ideological position also caused the realists to leave the burden of pleading the interventionist cause to their more persuasive brethren of the other branch of the interventionist clan.

This other more voluble class of interventionists were the idealists. They would have protested in honor and resentment at being linked together with the realists, for they honestly believed themselves to be diametrically opposed to the basic tenets of imperialism. They sincerely believed themselves to be unalterably arrayed against the wickedness which they attributed to the realists. They were the missionaries, the teachers, the "liberal" intellectuals, the reformers; in other words, they were the well-meaning, good-hearted soft-heads whose condescending compassion moved them to insist on forcing the culture of Kansas or Kentucky upon all the benighted peoples of the earth, which to them meant the whole world outside of America. But while they believed in planting American influence overseas, it was for the purpose of conferring the supposed blessings of America upon others instead of for the purpose of

(Continued on Page 3)

China's New National Movement

The Three Virtues of Wisdom, Benevolence and Bravery Are Adopted as Aims of Youth Training

By KAICHI HONGO

(From the Keikoku)

Part II

There are radical differences in respect to substance, object and method between the new national movement and the new life movement undertaken by Chiang Kai-shek in 1933, but outwardly both have many similar points.

Although the new life movement of Chiang Kai-shek professed to be a movement for national salvation, national establishment and racial betterment, it placed its stress on the betterment of individual life. At that time Chiang Kai-shek was greatly praised for the statesmanship shown in his consideration for the betterment of the daily life of the individual along with the movement of national salvation. The new national movement of the National Government is similar to the new life movement of Chiang Kai-shek in respect to the betterment of every-day life.

After long experience in his attempts at the domestic unification of China, Chiang Kai-shek in 1933 arrived at the conclusion that unless the racial nature of the Chinese was improved, the construction of a new China would be impossible. Accordingly, upon taking up the new movement, Chiang Kai-shek severely criticized the racial characteristics of the Chinese, saying that the present-day Chinese is a beast in human clothing. He stated that the greatest shortcomings of the Chinese are their filthiness, idleness and moral decadence. It was the purpose of his new movement to improve the attitude of the Chinese toward life and to so reconstruct it to make it harmonious with the concepts of the traditional ceremonious life of the Chinese people.

Correct Shortcomings

President Wang has always entertained the idea that the chief defect of the Chinese consists in their idleness and lawlessness, and his new movement is aimed at correcting their racial shortcomings and making a new and more vigorous race of men out of them, capable of fulfilling the great mission which has been thrust upon their soldiers. Great, indeed, is the bravery and sincerity of the Chinese Republic in its exposure of the racial shortcomings of the Chinese when it must secure their whole-hearted cooperation for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and especially in view of the fact that it must also fight the Chungking regime.

The new national movement is called a movement and not a principle or "ism." Although it upholds the modernized Three Popular Doctrines as its guiding principle, it has no precise theory or system for the mobilization of forces for the attainment of its objective. It is realized by the leaders of the new national movement that it is more effective to appeal to the heart-string of the nation rather than to appeal to their rational ideas. The Chinese youth under the present wartime condition know that they should transcend their personal considerations in serving the State. The new national movement reveres above all the practice of its aspirations. President Wang says that the first object of the movement is practice and that the second and third objects are also practice.

The new life movement of Chiang Kai-shek met the China Affair in the third year of its existence. It made a measure of success in developing the concepts of mutual aid and social solidarity during the period of its existence.

The fact that the new national movement is a practical movement rather than a spiritual movement with a considerable political character is seen in its personnel composition. The committee on the promotion of the new national movement under the chairmanship of President Wang is composed of the following leaders of the Kuomintang party: Chou Fo-hai, Mei Ssu-ping, Ting Mo-tsun, Chen Chun-fu, Li Sheng-wu, Chen Chun, and Lin Pai-sheng, who is the chief secretary.

Stresses Political Mechanism

In his lectures on the new national movement, President Wang places stress on the need of establishing a political mechanism by the Nationalist Party for the purpose of strengthening the National Government. For this purpose, a reformation of the political organization into one leader, one principle and one party must be made. This means the trinity of President Wang, the Three Popular Doctrines, and the Nationalist Party. While there is no doubt that the object of the new national movement is the realization of the Three Popular Doctrines, it should aim at the strengthening of the Nationalist Party. It is equally true that for the forceful extension of the new national movement, the activities of the party are essential. This was seen in the case of the new life movement of Chiang Kai-shek. The movement of youths and boys which will be taken up presently, too, like similar movements under the Chungking regime, must depend upon the party activities for its success. The youth organization of the Chungking government and of the Chinese Communist Party had as their object the training of their reserve armies and of the party officials.

The year 1942 was a period of preparation for the new national movement which entered the period of its practice this year. On January 14, the first general meeting of the committee on the promotion of the new national movement was held in Nanking. It was then decided to commence the movement of the boys and young men as the basic activities of the new movement.

Lin Pai-sheng, who came to Japan in order to make preparations for this new movement, had the following to say regarding it:

"I regret to state that I brought no present to your country other than the sincere desire, aspiration and hope of the Chinese youths. I wish to tell you that the Chinese youths have a great enthusiasm and sincere desire to restore China to her former state of splendor and glory and to defend Asia against its enemies. In the minds of the Chinese youths there is an undying conviction which was bequeathed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and handed down to President Wang. This conviction also is found in the minds of the Chinese masses. It is the desire for the real independence of China. In order to secure this independence, China must collaborate with Japan. The emancipation of Asia is only possible through Sino-Japanese collaboration. Our new national movement has this as its principal objective."

Aims at Education of Youths

The new national movement of China aims at centering its activities in the education of unspoiled youths of China wishing for Sino-Japanese friendship rather than of those who have been trained by Chiang Kai-shek in his anti-Japanese movement, or of those who have been brought up under the Communist baptism. It would be difficult to secure the cooperation of the aged Chinese with Japan unless they perfectly agree in the common interests of the two countries in political, military and economic matters. Although the two countries have everything in common, such an utilitarian viewpoint is insufficient for the common welfare of both nations. For both nations must combine their activities fatalistically and inevitably, and the Chinese youths must be trained to have this same way of thinking. Therefore, the new national movement began with the training of the youths.

The Chinese youth organization is composed of the students of public and private schools and their graduates, and others between the ages of ten and twenty-five. Each school has a youth organization and the curriculum of youth training is made compulsory. Non-students are admitted into the organization upon examinations. Such youth organizations are further organized territorially and are placed under a systematic directorship. The three virtues of wisdom, benevolence and bravery are adopted as the aim of youth training, and the immediate object of their education consists in the making of leaders who shall have a sense of responsibility for the restoration of China and the defense of Asia against the foreign foe. The model youth organization is composed of the youths of special talents who are over the age of 16. This organization is the central power for the movement of the youth organizations in general.

Indicated Spirit of Unity

On March 30, 1943 on the occasion of the third anniversary of the removal of the Chinese Capital to Nanking, the ceremony of establishing youth organizations was performed and was attended by some 5,000 representatives from all parts of China, including 1,000 Japanese members of the youth organizations in that country, and 20 Manchoukuoan youths. Addressing the meeting, President Wang stated that the occasion indicated the spirit of unity among the Chinese young men, and that the fact that Japanese and Manchoukuoan members also attended showed a similar unity among the nations of Greater East Asia.

President Wang has given a new ideal to the youths of China. He tells them of the need of obligations, but not of any right. He demands of them as rising generation the responsibility of shouldering the destiny of New China.

(End)

Nippon Times
Evening

To Our Goal, With but One Heart and One Object!

Fight It Out to the Last Man Till America and Britain Are Down and Out

No. 16,078 — TOKYO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1943 — 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 — Price 8 Sen

Press Comments

Tuesday, December 28
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Tragedy of Intrigue

Tragedy of Intrigue

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Despite the knavish propaganda efforts of the United States and Britain to create discord within the Axis camp, the situation in Germany is quite reassuring, unlike what it was during the first World War.

In the first place, all Germans are now thoroughly imbued with the idea of their being Germans and are solidly united under their Fuehrer. Secondly, cooperation among the army, party and people of Germany, knowing fully well what they must expect should they be defeated, are adamantly determined to fight until the enmey is crushed.

Meanwhile, the United States and Britain, compelled by circumstances to turn to a strategy of a short war, are running amok driven by a psychology of desperation, like a man who has run up against an iron wall. Thus, they are resorting to intimidation and intrigue in an effort to overthrow Germany. It is hardly thinkable that their mad fury should register at all on the iron wall built up by the Germans. On the contrary, it is merely bringing on unexpected reserves on the home front.

The blind-bombing conducted by the Anglo-American barbarians on Berlin, so far from breaking the German morale, has only consolidated the unity of the German front and fanned the hatred of the German people against the cowardly murderers. The transparent peace talk they spread has been exposed for what it is, a propaganda intrigue abusing the Vatican, and thus has only resulted in earning the resentment of the Catholics. The Bulgarian peace rumor now being circulated, together with Secretary of State Hull's threats to the Balkans, is merely stiffening the morale of the German people and irritating and hardening their nerves.

Confronted by these unexpected results, the Anglo American warmongers have at last realized the truth of the German dictum that the issue of the war can only be decided by armed strength on the field and not by deceit or terrorism outside the theater of war. Thus, they have begun franticallly to build up armed strength. But the peoples of the United States and Britain, long poisoned by the propaganda of their own Governments, cannot be shaken out of their fool's optimism and are tending in a direction wholly opposed to the authorities' admonitions. This tendency is seriously impeding their war efforts and is a source of despair to the authorities.

What the enemy camp has gained through its campaign of intrigue and propaganda has been the constant dread of German reprisals and softening of the morale of its own home front. Moreover, the United States and Britain are gradually being forced to fight in the open, making Roosevelt declare: "There is no royal road to victory and the end of the war is not yet in sight," and, "It seems there is a strong tendency among the American people to believe that the war will end soon or that victory has already been won. Probably this is due to a mistaken inference from the facts but we must guard against factional thinking and factionalism of any kind." The American people may consider it rather too thick to be reprimanded thus by President Roosevelt who himself, has created the very tendency he complains of. It is clear that such an attitude on the part of the war leaders is steadily reducing the people's confidence in them. Anglo-American anguish, therefore, is growing all the severer.

Celebes Boosts Move To Increase Savings

Domei

MENADO, December 27.—The native inhabitants of the Celebes have saved ¥13,800 in the short period of two months since the establishment of the post office savings system in October.

The authorities of the Military Administration have decided upon and put into practice further measures for fostering the spirit of savings among islanders.

The savings encouragement movement will be launched in two periods —in December and January for the Minahassa district, and in February and March for other districts.

Moreover, people's banks and post offices will be mobilized to make positive efforts to boost savings in regions where industrial plants are located.

Then, from April, village heads will be asked to organize savings associations in their respective districts for the purpose of promoting savings among the 1,500,000 people of the Celebes.

SOVIETS BEGIN WINTER DRIVE

Vitebsk Offensive Seen Significant; Gomel Fight Rages

MUDDY SEASON ENDS

Domei

LISBON, December 27.—Defensive fighting is continuing with unabating vigor near Vitebsk, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today. German military experts described the strong Soviet attacks in this area as the "first phase of the Soviet winter offensive."

According to reports, the Soviet forces succeeded in making several penetrations yesterday but were thrown back in counter-attacks losing 40 tanks.

At the Nikopol bridgehead, southwest Dniepropetrovsk and in the southern sector of the Eastern Front, all Soviet attacks were repulsed, according to German communiques, adding that northwest of Rjeshitza, west of Gomel, the Germans launched a strong counter-offensive and made further gains.

Decisive Stage Reached
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, December 26.—Recent developments in all sectors of the German-Soviet War front, which have seen intensified action during the last few days since the freezing of the hitherto muddy soil has again allowed large-scale operations, and it seems to indicate that the decisive stage on this "fateful fighting line" is approaching.

The central and southern sectors of the Eastern Front which had formed the main theaters of battle during the past five months, have during the first two weeks of December been in a state of terrible mud which was bound to prevent large-scale fighting operations. As the result, the fierce offensive of the Soviet forces was dulled and deprived of its point, so to speak. Local observers in general had been considering that this "slackening" of the Soviet offensive meant the end of the Soviet forces' summer and autumn campaigns which had been carried on since July without interruption. However, now, a new problem has been taken up here for wide discussion.

It is the question as to whether the Soviet forces, when this muddy state comes to an end and the whole length of the Eastern Front freezes and thus allows the carrying out of large-scale fighting again—whether then the Red Army would immediately open its winter offensive.

Soviet Losses Heavy

Regarding this problem, various conjectures are being made. It is pointed out for instance, that in their large-scale offensive during five months, the Red Army has suffered considerably heavy losses; on the other hand, as the result of the Teheran Conference, the possibility of realizing a "Second Front" has become much greater, and this is said to have an important bearing on the issue of the winter campaign. On basis of these facts, opinion is being split into various conjectures, and from the general observations no clearly dominating answer could be formulated to the above question. However, it seems that on the basis of the reports which have been coming in since the last few days from the foremost front lines, a very clear answer can now be obtained.

Thus, it is seen that with the ground frozen hard all over the Eastern Front, heavy tanks are enabled to resume operation and with active movements of the Soviet forces nearly over on the whole length of the front lines, the animation of the German forces in both defensive and offensive strategies has become quite conspicuous. The Anglo-American side and neutral countries have been attaching importance to the development of the situation on the Eastern Front since about one week ago because it is being held that the present Soviet offensive would surely mean the commencement of the full-fledged winter campaign. German military authorities have been keeping silent for several days regarding the forgoing observation, but at the press conference held in the Ministry of Propaganda on December 20, the German army Spokesman, in reply to an interpellation, stated the views

(Continued on Col. 5 Page 2)

Anti-Axis Advance on Rome Bogged By Reich Wall, Eisenhower Admits

Domei

LISBON, December 27.—Heavy street fighting is continuing in Ortona on the Adriatic coast, according to German reports. In other sectors of the Italian front, Anglo-American forces attempted isolated attacks but were unsuccessful.

Domei

LISBON, December 27.—General Dwight Eisenhower, newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces in Europe, commenting on the march to Rome at the press conference held at the Anti-Axis Headquarters in North Africa, declared: "Our advance on to Rome has been disappointingly slow," according to reports received here.

Eisenhower added: "We are once more in a period of dirty slogging against a heavily resisting foe and the tempo of our progress northward will depend more than anything else perhaps on the quantity of reinforcements the German command decides to hurl against us." He also warned that he does not believe bombing alone can defeat Germany although he looks on bombing as a "very valuable adjunct" in attacking the Reich from the west.

Despite Eisenhower's pessimistic view on the war situation in Italy, he, nevertheless, attempted to tone up the morale of the anti-Axis forces by declaring: "We will win the European War in 1944." He further indirectly admitted the friction and dissension among the various anti-Axis commands when he pointed out that his first work in his new position will be the "welding together and the directing of the team in such a way that there will never be any difficulty of commands among the Allies." He stated furthermore that friction has been "typical of allied actions in the past."

Regarding his new post, Eisenhower said: "Whether I am the right man for the solution of the new task or not, only time will show."

Long Way To Rome

Domei

LISBON, December 26.—Rome seems to be the farthest point of advance for the anti-Axis forces on the Italian Front, according to the opinion expressed in the recent issue of the Daily Express, a British vernacular. Various conjectures had been advanced as to just where the anti-Axis operational objective lay due to the slow progress of the anti-Axis forces following the furious fighting at Salerno. The article in the Daily Express is in gist as follows.

"It has become plainly obvious that Rome is the ultimate goal of the anti-Axis forces. In the present situation, it will require several weeks for the anti-Axis forces to reach Rome.

"The anti-Axis forces still have eight to ten divisions in the northern part and it is surmised that a part of these will be sent to replace the allied forces which have suffered unparalleled loss of men in the Italian Front. At any rate, if a decision has been reached to advance beyond Rome this implies a change in the anti-Axis strategy.

Many Obstacles Faced

"The gorges of the Po River will serve as a barricade for the German forces to defend the plains of northern Italy. But if the anti-Axis forces are able to forge a bridgehead in the northern plains, they will be able to acquire a land route to the Balkans and southern France

"However, for the attainment of that objective we have to dispatch at least 30 divisions to the Italian Front and we must be prepared for a long fight accompanied by tremendous sacrifices. The situation, however, is such that on account of the numerous factors the anti-Axis forces cannot retain any surplus forces on hand. It is extremely doubtful whether a force of 500,000 or more can be directed toward the attainment of an objective on a front which judged from the war situation in general assumes a secondary importance.

"Without resorting to such action, we have already gained three vital objectives on the Italian Front. First, we have knocked Italy out of the war; second, bases have been acquired for bombing raids on central Europe; and third, a route has been opened for invading the western

(Continued on Col. 2 Page 2)

POLES, SOVIETS NEARING CRISIS

Refugees Ignore Kremlin Demands; Seek U.S. Support

Domei

LISBON, December 27.—After receiving reports on the result of the Teheran Conference from British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Premier Miloajczok of the refugee Polish Government left for Washington, according to current reports.

With the gradual advance of the Soviet forces toward the Polish frontier, relations between the Soviet Union and Poland have become serious again, further proving the weakness of the anti-Axis front.

According to London reports, the Soviet Government submitted the following demands at the Teheran Conference as conditions for restoring diplomatic relations with the refugee Polish Government:

1. The refugee Polish Government should not insist upon the frontier line as set at the time of the outbreak of the present war, as the Soviet Government intends to change more or less the boundary of Polish territory.

2. General Kazimierz Sosnkowski, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army, who is known as an anti-Soviet element, should be discharged.

As a result of the above demands, the refugee Polish Government has held several Cabinet meetings and has decided that it is too premature to discuss frontier issues while the war is in progress, and that the commander-in-chief of the army could not be changed during the war, under the pressure of another country. Thus, negotiations between the Soviet Union and the refugee Poles has been deadlocked.

President Edouard Benes of the refugee Czechoslevakian Government is said to be working to effect an

(Continued on Col. 8 Page 2)

AMERICAS MOVE AGAINST BOLIVIA

Approve Resolution Revealing Virtual Non-Recognition

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 27.—The question of recognizing the new government of Bolivia was discussed at the sub-committee meeting of the Pan-American Defense Committee held at Montevideo on December 24, under the chairmanship of Uruguayan Foreign Minister, Dr. Alberto Guani. It is reported from Washington that the United States Department announced today the resolution adopted at the said sub-committee meeting and at the same time Secretary of State Hull said that the United States Government supports the resolution.

The resolution stresses that in recognizing a new government on the American Continent, all governments in the area should take concerted action, and that the process of forming such a new government

(Continued on Col. 7 Page 2)

Chinese in Hupeh Donate To Japanese Army, Navy

Domei

HANKOW, December 27.—Representatives of the Chinese inhabitants in the Hsiaokan-hsien district, Hupeh Province, came here on December 25 to donate ¥360,000 in military notes to the Japanese Army and ¥240,000 to the Japanese Navy.

The inhabitants of the above hsien have been conducting a campaign for collecting funds to be donated to the Japanese fighting forces for the construction of planes, having been greatly impressed by the activity of the Japanese Units in destroying the American and British forces.

The donations brought by the representatives to Hankow for presentation to the Army and Navy authorities are expected to be followed by other donations.

BRITISH SUFFER IN NAVAL CLASH

Scharnhorst Inflicts Big Losses on Enemy In Cape North Battle

SINKS WITH FLAG FLYING

Domei

LISBON, December 27.—A Berlin report quoted the German Naval High Command as announcing that the battleship Scharnhorst sank with her colors flying at about 7:30 p.m. on Sunday, after having inflicted heavy damage on the enemy in an engagement with units of the British home fleet off Cape North at the extreme northern tip of Norway. It was added that the Reich battleship kept on firing until the last shell was spent.

In disclosing details, the report said that about 11 a.m. on Sunday, the Scharnhorst with Rear-Admiral Bey, Commander-in-Chief of the Task forces, on board, established fighting contact with enemy escort units consisting of destroyers and cruisers protecting a convoy bound for northern Russia.

Shortly after the engagement had begun, one of the enemy heavy units intervened in the battle. Owing to the prevailing poor visibility the enemy succeeded by a surprise move in bringing up the other heavy units.

After several hours of the fiercest action, the Scharnhorst, under command of Captain Hintze, was encircled by enemy units and sank toward 7:30 p.m.

The British Admiralty has not announced the details of the action, but sources close to the Admiralty said that the British has lost 42 planes and an undisclosed number of destroyers.

Convoy Hit Hard

Domei

BERLIN, December 27.—German military authorities made the following announcement today:

"The German fleet attacked a Soviet convoy, protected by British warships, on December 26 in the Arctic Ocean. After engaging in a valiant and heroic fight with the British fleet, the German capital ship Scharnhorst was sent to the bottom. In the battle that lasted for several hours, the Scharnhorst challenged the enemy to the last shot, and the German fleet inflicted heavy damages on the enemy convoy."

British Hide Losses

Domei

LISBON, December 27.—Concerning the Battle off Cape North, British reports show great disparity in their attempts to conceal the true facts.

For instance, the British Navy Department issued an announcement today which merely stated that they were not yet ready to issue reports concerning the battle, but declared that two of their ships suffered slight damage and that otherwise the convoy was unaffected.

However, according to a London report reaching New York, the British Navy Department announced on the same day the loss of 42 planes and several destroyers, reports reaching here disclosed.

British Make Report

Domei

LISBON, December 26.—The British Admiralty, at 9 a.m. today, issued the following announcement, according to dispatches from London:

"The British fleet, convoying Soviet transports, in a naval battle with the German fleet off the coast of North Cape on the afternoon of December 26, sank the German capital ship, Scharnhorst."

Still in Danger

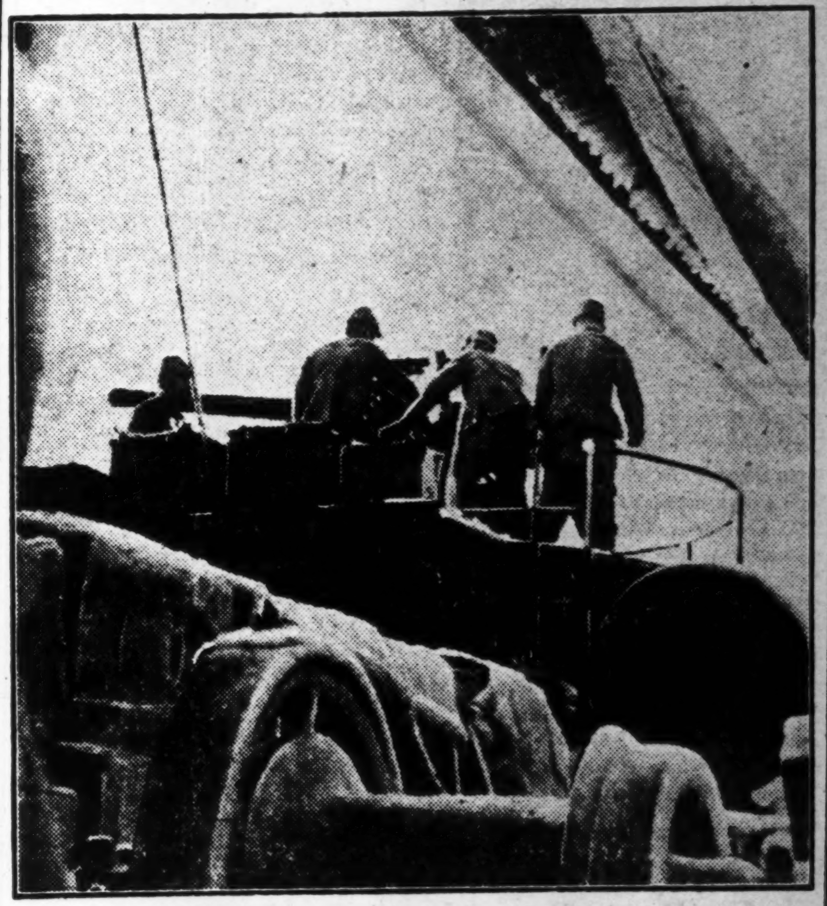
Domei

LISBON, December 27.—Although both the German and British authorities have announced the sinking of the German capital ship, Scharnhorst, no detailed report on the sea battle has been made. It is said that the anti-Axis convoy is still in the danger zone and cannot send out wireless messages.

Filipino Soldiers Donate

Domei

MANILA, December 26.—Being tremendously moved by the gallant death of the 4,500 Japanese heroes of Makin and Tarawa Islands, a Filipino XX Unit donated over 440 pesos to the Manila Shimbun to buy aircraft.



OVER WINTRY SEAS the Japanese transports speed on their way, bearing vital war supplies to the fighting men on the Empire's far-flung battlefronts. Aboard each ship, the gun crew, ever on the alert for enemy craft, maintains strenuous activities despite the zero weather and the dashing sprays.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

Warnings on Japan's War Might Dampen Yule Optimism in Britain

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 28.—Although the citizens of London celebrated their fifth war Christmas with extreme optimism in the belief that this Yuletide would be the last to be observed under wartime conditions, various assertions made by leaders of the British Government as well as the press seem to put a damper on their fond hopes.

One famous British author writes: "The Japanese are formidable and tough opponents and even with the fall of Germany there still remains the possibility of our being beaten. We are not strong enough to defeat both of the Axis partners at one time."

Under a headline in the November issue of the Picture Post stating: "War That Will Continue Even After Germany's Defeat," the journal declare: "Through the victories scored by Japan in 1941-42, she has solved her manpower problem."

Meanwhile, the Economist recently declared: "Irritation can be noted among the British public, similar to that which sometime ago was directed against the criticisms of Britain by American Senators." The magazine pointed out that this was natural considering from the fact that "British people are getting tired. They've borne heavy burdens for four long years." As one of the reasons why the coal output was decreasing, the Economist declared: "The workers are tired under the strain of four years of war."

Another indication that Londoners will celebrate more war Christmases is seen in the recent statement by Captain Oliver Lyttleton, Minister of Wartime Munitions Production, who declared: "Britain will now devote a greater part of the time to production of special kinds of equipment and transport means which are needed for the offensive against Japan."

GERMANS TAKE KORCULA ISLE

Tito Reds Crushed; Island Was Vital Base for Guerillas

Domei

BERLIN, December 27.—German forces succeeded in sweeping out the Communist forces on Korcula Island off Dalmatia, the German High Command announced today.

This success of the Germans is considered to be of great significance as this island hitherto had served as an important supply base for Marshal "Tito" Brozovich's present guerilla warfare in Western Balkans.

The report added that in the recent campaign, over 500 of the enemy were slain and a greater part of the remainder surrendered to the German army. Only a few succeeded in escaping by boat to the adjoining islands.

Reich Takes Korcula

Domei

LISBON, December 27.—The Island of Korcula off the Dalmatian coast is now firmly in German hands, according to the German news agency. It was pointed out that Korcula had served as the supply base for Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovich, Commander of the Jugoslav Partisan Army. The reports added that the greater part of the partisans have laid down their arms with only minor groups succeeding in escaping in coastal vessels.

Duce Drafting Constitution

Domei

ROME, December 26.—Premier Benito Mussolini is today personally drawing up a new constitution, it was learned from reliable sources.

STIMSON GIVEN RAIL CONTROL

Railmen Quit Strike Under State Pressure; Firm on Wage Raise

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 27.—President Roosevelt, who has ordered the taking over of all railway lines in the United States in a Government move to suppress a general strike, today, instructed War Secretary Stimson to take over and superintend all of the seized lines, according to Washington reports.

Railmen Weaken

Domei

BUENOS AIRES December 27.—As a result of President Roosevelt ordering the Army to take over all the railways, in a move to break up the anticipated general railway strike, the 15 brotherhoods of non-operating railway workers, which had maintained an extremely strong stand heretofore, have finally submitted to government pressure, according to reports from Washington. The strike, scheduled to commence on December 30 has been called off today.

However, the non-operating workers are not accepting unconditionally the whole of the President's arbitration terms. They are demanding that their contentions on the question of raise for overtime be recognized.

The capitulation of the non-operating brotherhoods leave the three brotherhoods of operating workers still upholding the strike. They are still maintaining a strong attitude.

Shephen Early, the President's secretary, announced that the Army

(Continued on Col. 1 Page 2)

S. PACIFIC FOES SHIFT TACTICS

Powerful Defenses Readied by Nippon To Meet Attacks

ENEMY LOSSES ARE HUGE

Hostilities in the South Pacific have entered a new stage with the enemy, on December 25, attacking Kavieng New Ireland, which is located in a strategic defense position east of Rabaul, as reported by Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

Up to its advance to Cape Torokina, Bougainville Island, the enemy had used the so-called isle-hopping tactics. In further counter-attacks, the enemy carried out a landing operation in the neighborhood of Cape Merkus on the southwestern coast of New Britain.

Now, the enemy has launched a concentrated counter-offensive mainly with air forces against Rabaul and Kavieng. Rabaul is a powerful base on New Britain, while Kavieng is an important position on New Ireland near Rabaul. It is, therefore, believed that enemy attacks on those points will be intensified in the future.

However, as the Imperial Forces have already constructed strong defense positions in that zone, the enemy's attempt to make new attacks in that area will only result in huge sacrifices.

Results obtained by Imperial Navy Air and Land Units from December 15 to 26 in the neighborhood of Cape Merkus, New Britain, Rabaul, and Kavieng of New Ireland, are as follows:

Enemy Losses;

Sunk: two cruisers, 16 or 17 transports, more than four tugboats, five large-sized landing barges and more than 81 small landing barges; making a total of more than 108 or 109 ships.

Damaged: One cruiser, two destroyers, one submarine-chaser, eight transports, one tugboat, three large-sized landing barges, numerous small landing barges, making a total of more than 16 ships.

Total number of warships and ships sunk or damaged: more than 125.

Enemy planes shot down: more than 131.

Our losses: 39 planes self-blasted or not yet returned.

Admit 11 Planes Lost

Domei

LISBON, December 27.—The Anti-Axis Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific admitted today that 11 planes were lost when a formation of Liberator bombers attempted a raid on Rabaul.

Prince Wan Is Feted By Envoy Tsubokami

Domei

BANGKOK, December 28.—Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, yesterday evening, was host at a dinner party given at the Japanese Embassy here in honor of Prince Wan Waithayakon, Thai delegate to the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations held in Tokyo recently.

Members of the Thai representative's suite and other high officials of the Thai Government were also invited to the affair.

It is recalled that Prince Wan had been ill recently following his return from Japan.

Paget, Tedder Named

Domei

LISBON, December 27.—The Office of the British Prime Minister announced today the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir Bernard Paget, former Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in Britain, as the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in West Asia, as well as the appointment of Air Vice-Marshal Arthur Tedder as Acting Supreme Commander of the European Invasion Army, according to London reports.

NOTICE

Starting tomorrow, the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times will suspend publication until January 4, due to the New Year Holidays. The Morning Edition will be issued as usual except on January 3. (January 2 is annual Newspaper Holiday.)

GERMANS ADMIT WARSHIP'S LOSS

Reich Public Offers Tribute to Heroism Of Scharnhorst Crew

Domei

BERLIN, December 27.—The German Navy Ministry today announced the sinking of the capital ship, Scharnhorst, in the Arctic Ocean, but the people of Germany expressed great pride in the fact that the Scharnhorst against tremendously superior British forces fought to the bitter end after gloriously accomplishing its task of attacking and harassing the anti-Axis convoy.

The German people, expressed deep respect to Rear-Admiral Bey and his loyal men who went down with the ship. All the evening papers in Berlin carried the news with words of extreme reverence to the glorious end of the Scharnhorst, and at the same time, revealed the firm determination of the people to avenge their sacrifice.

One paper carried the following editorial:

"The capital ship, Scharnhorst, has gone down, but this announcement is of great significance on the general war situation. The German fleet aside from the submarines dispatched her ships to various points and harassed the supply lanes of the anti-Axis forces immeasurably. Under the present conditions, these operations were rendered extremely hazardous in the Arctic waters.

"The Scharnhorst engaged a greatly superior English fleet and carried on a terrific battle before it was finally sent to the bottom. All reports reaching us give ample testimony to this fact that the Scharnhorst engaged a superior force and offered stubborn resistance to the last.

"The German people bow their heads in reverence to the brave fighting men on board the ship, who fought to the last man. We cannot but help feeling a sense of extreme pride which wells up from the bottom of our hearts."

Stimson Given Rail Control

(Continued From Page 1)

will take over the railways at 7:00 p.m. tonight.

U.S. Manpower Still Short

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 26.—With the appointment of General Dwight Eisenhower as supreme commander of the anti-Axis invasion forces in Europe, it appears at last that the highly propagandized second front is forthcoming, at least as far as preparations go, but recently, a sad note was added to the picture when Warren R. Austin, Republican Senator from Vermont, exposed the manpower bottleneck in the United States.

According to Senator Austin, with the opening of the second front, the manpower necessary to maintain both the front line and the home front for United States would be tremendous. "It is scarcely necessary," he said, "for me to point out the utter necessity of the immediate execution of the national labor conscription law that I proposed before Congress."

The Senator's proposal calls for the compulsory putting to work of both men and women in the United States to job absolutely essential for war. Especially, with the depletion of men workers, he said, it has become undisputably necessary to recognize the total mobilization of women labor. "To solve this critical manpower problem," the Senator emphasized, "I recommend the total mobilization of all women from the age of 18 to 50 for wartime industries."

Concerning this manpower bottleneck which is today harassing the United States Government, there are others who hold optimistic views.

One optimist declared that the manpower shortage problem had been solved to a certain extent with the number of those now employed in wartime industries estimated at 51,500,000. However, he too recognized the fact that within the last month or two, the manpower shortage had become critically serious.

To add encouragement to the situation, he added that the rate of efficiency in industries has shown a happy increase, with one worker today doing the work of four to five. Furthermore, according to him, those exempt from military service number over 550,000. "Therefore," he encouraged, "the manpower problem is not as serious as some circles are led to believe."

TAKAO SAITO, a member of the House of Representatives for 25 years, was given formal commendation for his long service, at the plenary session of the House of Representatives, held Monday. Born in 1870, he holds degrees from Waseda University and Yale University. He has been elected to the House of Representatives from Hyogo Prefecture nine times. He has served as Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Home Affairs from 1929 to 1931.

Anti-Axis March On Rome Bogged

(Continued From Page 1)

part of the Balkans by cutting across the Adriatic Sea.

"The invasion of the anti-Axis forces into the Balkans means closer proximity to the Soviet forces pushing their way toward Rumania. The offensive on southern France will be correlated to the advance from England. In either case, we have gained a position of advantage, both for land and sea operations, through the Mediterranean campaign without advancing beyond Rome."

Naples Quarantined

Domei

LISBON, December 26.—Due to typhus fever raging in Naples since October when the anti-Axis forces occupied the city, Lieutenant-General Mark Wayne Clark has issued an order closing Naples to all troops of the United States 5th Army, except the units actually based in the city.

India's Full Freedom Is Demanded by Jinnah

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 26.—Demanding India's complete independence, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Indian Muslim League declared on the occasion of the grand conference of the same League held yesterday, as follows, according to reports from New Delhi:

"We have proved that India is a State not only to the Indians but to the whole world. We will not be satisfied till we wrest back India's prerogative as well as control over all Indian territories. It goes without saying that Britain, in order to carry the war to a victorious end, needs the support of at least some of the political parties. However, the truth is that all parties in India, being oppressed and alienated by the British, harbor dissatisfaction and animosity toward the British. Britain has apparently refused the cooperation offered by the Indian Muslim League."

RED CROSS BUSY IN MANCHOUKUO

Nippon Advisers Make Society Most Up-to-Date As Home of Mercy

"Mercy and benevolence should be its guiding spirit and social service its aspiration." This is the mission entrusted to the Manchoukuo Red Cross Society when it was founded five years ago on October 1. 1938. During the five short years of its life, the Manchoukuo Red Cross Society has fully acquitted itself as a messenger of mercy and benevolence and as a thoroughgoing social service organ. according to an article in the Times Week of Shanghai.

Today, when East Asia is being reconstructed on a moral basis after centuries of Western exploitation, it would be well for the underdeveloped regions of the Sphere to learn a lesson from the work of the Manchokuo Red Cross Society. The social conditions which existed in Manchoukuo at the time the Red Cross was organized were in many respects similar to conditions existing in other parts of East Asia at this moment.

Manchoukuo is one of the few countries in East Asia where modern medical science is so widespread as to benefit a large portion of the population. Most of the regions which now compose Greater East Asia have in the past gained some notoriety as the scene of recurrent plagues and epidemics which often raged unchecked because of lack of scientific treatment.

Natives' Health Neglected

The Western imperialists who controlled almost the entire area did not care one whit if a hundred or a thousand more natives died of sickness as long as the land remained rich enough for exploitation. Consequently, the erstwhile overlords of East Asia have done little to establish modern medical facilities or to spread scientific knowledge which would benefit the masses.

In Manchuria the conditions were as deplorable as anywhere else until the old regime was ousted and the new State ushered in an era of social advancement. The fact that Manchoukuo today can boast a standard of public health many times better than that of yesterday is largely attributable to the work done by the Manchoukuo Red Cross Society.

Although the structure of the Manchoukuo Red Cross is modelled after the Red Cross organizations of the West, its nature and its work is unique, for the Society in Manchoukuo is a concrete manifestation of the spirit of mercy and benevolence which are the cornerstones of the morality underlying the foundation of Manchoukuo. The Manchoukuo Red Cross was conceived on the principle that the State demands loyalty from the people but gives in return mercy and benevolence. The bulk of the people, illiterate and uneducated, had no notion of the work or the spirit of the Red Cross and failed at first to realize its significance. Once the organization began to function under the able direction of Red Cross advisers from Japan, its work and its advantages began to be appreciated.

Despite the inconveniences of travelling in out-of-the-way places, the Red Cross immediately put into operation circuit clinics and dispensaries, offering medical care and drugs free of charge. It was an uphill struggle, for the people persisted in consulting quacks whose misdiagnosis and wrong treatment continued to take a terrible toll of life which could have been saved. Units of the Red Cross also toured the countryside giving free inoculations against typhoid, cholera, bubonic plague, and a host of other common, deadly diseases. The crusade against injurious practices and superstitious customs bore fruit as gradually the people began voluntarily to seek out the Red Cross clinics for treatment and advice.

On the foundation of this successful groundwork, the Manchoukuo Red Cross Society built up its organization, establishing hospitals, training institutions, charity houses, and expanding its work to include all fields of relief and welfare.

Operates Many Hospitals

The activities of the Manchoukuo Red Cross are today divided into two categories, under the Relief Department and the Welfare Department. Relief services, devoted to the improvement of public health in general, from the principal function of the Society. Under the supervision of the Relief Department large hospitals are operated at Mukden, Harbin, and Chinchow while smaller institutions are located in other centers. The Red Cross hospitals are equipped with special buildings where epidemic patients may be isolated.

The Relief Department also undertakes the training of nurses and of medical workers. Special facilities are provided at the Red Cross operated hospitals and clinics for the training of nurses and medical workers, especially native men and women. In order to protect mothers during pregnancy and to reduce infant mortality, the scientific training of midwives is undertaken so that mothers may be assisted by qualified women instead of by ignorant and superstitious midwives.

The work of the Welfare Department is varied. It is in charge of the movement to improve the health of infants. To this end it conducts annual physical examination of children, baby contests, clinics where mothers may obtain information on infant hygiene. Under the supervision of this department, a special educational system for the deaf and dumb has been created. A Charity House has been established to take care of derelicts and to equip them for a useful life whenever possible. In addition to clothing, shelter, and food, the needy are given vocational training so that they may learn to take care of themselves.

Aside from these regular functions, the Manchoukuo Red Cross Society is also organized to give assistance in any emergency, such as flood, earthquake, fire, drought, epidemic and other disasters. The Society has distributed standard first-aid kits to more than 200,000 schools, government offices, public halls, and similar centres where people gather.

The Red Cross organization with its 18 branches in provincial capitals and almost 300 subsidiary branches has made the country free from devastating epidemics and has taught the masses the advantages of medical science.

Soviets Begin Winter Drive

(Continued From Page 1)

of the German military authorities as follows:

"As the Eastern Front is now frozen all over, tanks have begun to play an important role. The enemy has lost a very large number of tanks is stated in the German communique today. The present severe fighting could be regarded as the beginning of the enemy's full-fledged winter offensive."

At present, the principal theaters of war on the Eastern Front extend over nearly the whole front lines in the northern, central and southern sectors, including Nevel, Vitebsk, Zhlobin, Riatchitsa, the region west of Kiev and east of Zhitomir, Cherkassy, Kirovograd, Nikopol, and Dniepropetrovsk. The initiative in the offensive is in the main in the hands of the Soviet forces.

On the front lines of Zhitomir and Kirovograd, the Germans have carried out counter attacks. The fact that very severe engagements are being fought on all the fronts is clear from the reports of the German military authorities announcing that the loss of the Soviet tanks in the fighting on the two days of December 20 and 21 mounted to the large figure of 412 which is comparable to the heavy losses in Soviet tanks announced by the German military authorities in the summer campaign in July. These were claimed as record losses inflicted upon the Soviet forces since the outbreak of the Reich Soviet war. This would serve to verify that the present winter campaign is being conducted on a very large scale.

Winter Campaign Starts

As regards the important character of the present fighting on the Eastern Front, the German army Spokesman candidly admitted it saying that "fierce fighting is now being waged along the whole Eastern Front and nobody would be in the position at present to foretell how the situation would develop." Thus, it is safe to say that the third winter offensive of the Red Army which had been considered to be open to question owing to various circumstances, has been launched since several days ago. The future of the present fighting is impossible to be forecast as stated by the German army Spokesman. However, the following points are noteworthy in connection with the starting of the present winter campaign.

First, soon after the termination of the large-scale offensive of the Soviet forces which extended over a long period of five months, the Soviets have now started their full-fledged winter campaign, which indicates that the Soviet fighting power has not weakened.

Second, the Soviet Union since summer strongly demanded a second front to be set up by America and Britain with the prospects of achieving this aim becoming brighter after the Teheran Conference, but now without waiting for the realization of this second front, the Soviets have launched the present winter offensive; from this, the Soviet Union's self-confidence can be judged.

Third, the most important point of the attacks undertaken by the Soviet forces at present seems to be the Nevel sector. Though the chief theaters of war in the summer and autumn campaigns were on the Southern Front, the chief scene of the fighting undertaken by the Red Army this winter is in the north of Nevel, indicating that the ultimate goal of the Soviets lies on the line between Nevel and Riga, which makes one to think that the Soviets' objective would be to cut off the German line in the northern part of the Eastern Front.

Fourth, as the German forces cleverly retreated in their withdrawal strategy which was due to the large-scale offensives started by the Soviet forces since July. the Soviets could not achieve their great objective of smashing the main German strength. This gives rise to the belief that the principal German force is remaining intact.

Fifth, in contrast with the fighting of the past two winters, when the Germans. worn out after their offensives of the preceding several months, had to face the newly organized Soviet units, this time the Germans are fully prepared and are working under well conceived strategies in facing the present winter offensive of the Soviet forces.

Reich Must Win

Next, another important point is that the present start of the Soviet forces' current winter offensive has largely contributed to accelerate the time for carrying out any Anglo-American second front plan. In this sense, the present winter offensive of the Red Army should be considered as decisively important for the whole war situation in Europe. Thus, the Eastern Front has become literally a "fateful fighting line" to the German side, making it quite clear that unless the Germans win in this fighting there would be no hope for the Germans to gain the final victory.

Though subjected to air raids day and night, the German people at the home front are working hard to realize the increase of the munitions production, staking their lives to the fulfilment of this task. This struggle at the home front will acquire its full significance for the first time when the Germans emerge victorious in the fighting on this "fateful fighting line." We know perfectly well the task of the German forces on the Eastern Front is very heavy. And we also know very well how splendidly the Germans fought the hard battles during the past two and half years.

The present third winter offensive of the Soviet forces has brought about the most important stage in the war situation in Europe, and the impression grows deeper that the time for the Germans to make a final decision in the European war is steadily maturing.

Americas Move Against Bolivia

(Continued From Page 1)

and its leaders should be fully investigated before giving recognition. Thus, it practically means a declaration of non-recognition of the new Bolivian Government.

The resolution has been notified to 19 American nations excepting Bolivia and Argentina. This fact alone reveals the extreme delicate situation that prevails at present on the American Continent.

Hull Bares Contents

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 27.—Secretary of State Hull has informed the Inter-American Advisory Committee for Political Events that the United States approves the Committee resolution not to recognize any American Government "established by force" before consultation among the various American Republics.

The resolution has been sent to every Republic in America excepting Argentina and Bolivia.

The U.S. State Department, today, released texts of the message exchanged between State Secretary Hull and Dr. Alberto Guani, President of the Committee.

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Poles, Soviets Nearing Crisis

(Continued From Page 1)

understanding between the Soviets and the refugee Poles.

For the construction of a structure for guaranteeing safety in Eastern Europe, the refugee Polish Government has stressed the following points:

1. Freedom, independence and territorial integrity of all nations concerned.

2. Unity of small nations against political and economic control by great Powers.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the Premier of the refugee Polish Government is again depending on President Roosevelt to solve the problem and that he will appeal for the support of the 5,000,000 Polish residents in the United States.

At any rate, the anti-Axis front is facing a difficult situation over the aggravated relations between the Soviet Union and the refugee Polish Government.

P.I. Teachers End Training

Domei

MANILA, December 26.—The Philippine Teachers' Training Institute held its 45th commencement ceremony on December 23 at the Education and Public Welfare Ministry. On this occasion, the 341 students who had been sent to the Institute by the authorities of various provinces in the islands were graduated after having completed the six-month course. Much is expected of their activities in future as teachers of the Japanese language.

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